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M. TREPOFF RESIGNS; NEW PREMIER NAMED

Prince Golitzine Appointed to Russian Premiership While M. Kultchitsky Becomes Minister of Public Instruction

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Wednesday)—M. Trepoff, Prime Minister and Minister of Communications, and Count Ignatieff, Minister of Public Instruction, have resigned.

Prince Golitzine, Senator and member of the Council of Empire, has been appointed Premier and M. Kultchitsky, Senator, Minister of Public Instruction.

M. Naratoff, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, becomes member of the Council of Empire.

ALLIED TROOPS ARE WITHDRAWN FROM GREEK PORT

French Detachments Leave Piraeus After Demonstration by Reservists at Town Hall

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PIRAEUS, Greece (Wednesday)—French detachments were withdrawn from Piraeus, after a demonstration by Reservists outside Piraeus Town Hall, which was occupied by the French.

British marines left the control office later and by Saturday Piraeus was entirely without Allied military representation.

Greece Makes Protest

Criticizes Allies in Reply to Note of President Wilson

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A note from King Constaptine of Greece to President Wilson, indorsing the President's "peace note" to the belligerent nations, was received and translated on Tuesday. The text follows:

"Athens, Dec. 29, 1916.

"Mr. President: I desire to express to you, Mr. President, my sentiments of sincere admiration and of heartfelt sympathy for the generous initiative that you have taken with a view of determining whether this is not a propitious moment to undertake a negotiation that might put an end to the sanguinary struggle which is devastating the earth.

"Coming from a statesman who in this critical period of humanity is at the head of the great American Republic, your humanitarian efforts, prompted by a spirit of high political sagacity and looking to a peace hon-

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OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

There is still no change in the course of development of the campaign in Rumania. Both from the West and the South, the Austro-German and Bulgarian forces are advancing steadily into Moldavia. According to Berlin, the forces of Field Marshal von Mackensen have now reached the Putna river region and are still advancing.

There has been little further activity on the eastern front in the Riga sector; whilst on the western front Paris records only artillery engagements. London, however, reports a successful raid on German trenches in the neighborhood of Hulluch, some three miles south of La Bassée.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)—The War Office statement of last night reads:

In the western war theater there has been little fighting activity.

Near Riga and Jacobstadt Russian attacks were without success.

Eastern front, front of Prince Leo-

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CRUISER SHANNON SUNK, SAYS BERLIN

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday), by wireless to Sayville—The British cruiser Shannon has been sunk, according to an announcement made by the official press bureau today.

The cruiser Shannon was built in 1906. It displaced 14,600 tons and had a speed of 21.5 knots an hour. Its complement of men was 755. Its armament consisted of four 9.2-inch guns, 10 7.5-inch guns, 14 12-pounders, two 12-pounders (field) and torpedo tubes.

ORDER OF ST. ELIZABETH

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

VIENNA, Austria (Wednesday)—Emperor Karl has decided to grant the Empress Zita the exclusive right to decorate women with the Order of St. Elizabeth. The innovation is regarded as a significant proof of the influence the Empress intends to wield.

GOV. BILBO CALLS FOR PROHIBITION LAW

JACKSON, Miss.—Governor Bilbo announced this afternoon that he would call an extra session of the Mississippi Legislature in a day or two to pass an absolute prohibition law.

INSTRUCTIONS THAT WENT WITH THE PEACE NOTE

United States Representatives in Neutral Countries Were Merely to Convey Idea Time for Action Was Opportune

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In response to many inquiries as to just what instructions were sent by the United States to its representatives in neutral countries when the peace note was dispatched to them for delivery to the governments to which they were accredited, it was explained at the State Department this morning that in every instance the purpose was merely to convey the idea that, if any neutral governments were contemplating any move, the time was opportune because of the action the United States was taking on its own behalf.

Despite reports to the contrary, the State Department has received no intimation as to when the Entente reply will come.

Senate Debate Not Clear

Varied Constructions Put Upon President Wilson's Note

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Peace debate in the United States Senate has revealed a discrepancy between the authorized construction placed by the Administration on President Wilson's recent note to the European belligerents and the interpretation given the note by speakers on the Administration side in Congress.

That the note was intended to initiate peace negotiations among the warring nations for the sake of terminating the conflict in the interests of civilization was the impression given out by the Democratic senators; yet it has been stated officially by the Administration that the note was not a peace message per se, but had the deeper and primary purpose of halting the war at a moment when the United States was critically near to the point of being involved in that contest itself.

The insistence of Democratic senators upon construing the note—construing it as such at least in their public utterances—as essentially a message of peace is only one of several interpretations that have been given to the public and all of which are at variance with the Administration's official avowal of purpose.

Peace Note Secrecy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—At the State Department yesterday it was said no intimation has been received as to the date on which the Entente reply to the President's note may be expected.

Secrecy concerning every phase of the situation has become more profound since the Administration's denunciation of the publication of the story that a second note was to be sent.

In the very nature of the case, however, nothing can be expected, from any quarter until the reply comes.

MERCHANT SHIPS SUNK BY U-BOATS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The submarine campaign continues to take its toll of merchant shipping, the newspapers each day having a list of vessels sunk. Norwegian vessels always figure conspicuously.

Today's list comprising five steamers, includes two Norwegian, one British, one French and one Japanese. In addition the small Norwegian vessel Lupus has been taken by the Germans to Hamburg. The British steamer sunk was the liner Lesbian, 2555 tons, and Captain Fry of this vessel has been taken a prisoner.

Submarine Operations

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday)—An official statement issued today says:

One of our submarines, commanded by Lieutenant Steinbauer, sank with a torpedo on Dec. 27, in the Aegean, the convoyed French ship of the line Gaulois. The same submarine sank on Jan. 1 in the Mediterranean the fully laden English troop transport Ivernia, which was convoyed by destroyers, and on Jan. 3 it sent to the bottom an armed and heavily laden transport steamer of about 6000 tons.

SESSION OF FRENCH PARLIAMENT OPENS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The parliamentary session of 1917 opened yesterday.

M. Dubost was reelected President of the Senate and M. Deschanel, President of the Chamber of Deputies.

PROHIBITION DISTRICT BILL PASSES SENATE

If House Concurs Capital Saloons Will Close on Nov. 1—Nearly Two-Thirds of Upper House Favors the Measure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Passage of the Sheppard bill in the Senate on Tuesday, by which the saloons in the District of Columbia will be closed on Nov. 1, next, if the House concurs, is interpreted by prohibition leaders in the capital as a decisive step in the direction of National prohibition for the United States.

The bill was passed on a roll call vote, 55 to 32, within three of being a two-thirds vote of the Senate—the number of votes required to pass a prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution, a proposition which will be brought to a vote in Congress before the present session ends in March, according to present plans.

Amid a scene of dramatic setting—the galleries filled to standing room only, while 88 senators were in their seats—the Senate voted for the Sheppard bill, after the Underwood amendment, for submitting the entire question to the residents of the District on a referendum had been defeated by a tie vote, 43 to 43.

It was the second occasion on which the Senate has expressed its disapproval of any referendum on the subject, the Underwood amendment having been turned down on a tie vote, 38 to 38, while in the committee of the whole. Before the vote was taken on the referendum yesterday, the proposition of Senator Underwood of Alabama came in for a severe denouncement on the floor.

Senator Kirby, the new member from Arkansas, declared that he would have much respect for the amendment if it were, in fact, a referendum. He charged that it was not a bona fide referendum that the Senate was about to vote on, but a proposal to allow people of the District to vote on the question of abolishing the open saloon only providing that 25 per cent of the taxpayers in the capital petitioned the District commissioners for a special election to decide the issue. He declared that the Underwood proposition made a referendum ineffectual.

Senator Kenyon of Iowa declared that if any referendum was to be taken, it should be submitted to the people of the entire United States, who own the National capital. He pointed out that the residents of the District only pay one half of the expenses of its Government, Congress paying the remainder out of the public funds. If the District residents are to have the referendum privilege, said he, they should first be obliged to pay all of the expenses of their local Government. He held the contemplated delegation of power to the residents of the capital to be invalid in that, he said, it would give them power to regulate interstate commerce.

On the Sheppard bill, 27 Republicans voted in favor and 10 against, while 28 Democrats were in favor and 22 against. On the Underwood referendum 17 Republicans favored and 21 were opposed, while 26 Democrats voted in favor and 22 against.

The final vote on the main Sheppard bill stood as follows:

In favor—Republicans: Messrs. Bo-

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ANTI-ALCOHOL MOVE IN FRANCE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The Government has taken a strong step against alcoholism by requisitioning on Jan. 3 and 4 all stocks of alcohol above 100 hectoliters.

As the import of alcohol is prohibited this step amounts to the closing shortly of all manufactories of liquors and spirits. When they have exhausted the remaining stocks left to them, the factories will be unable to manufacture further supplies.

GENEVA LOOKS FOR VISIT OF YOUNG TURKS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

GENEVA, Switzerland (Wednesday)—Djavid Bey and two other prominent Young Turks are expected in Geneva from Berlin. The Swiss papers connect their visit with the activities of Prince von Buelow and Austrian diplomatists in Switzerland.

Prince von Buelow refuses newspaper interviews but well-informed circles think the Kaiser's next peace move will come through him.

AUSTRALIA TO HAVE NEW NATIONAL PARTY

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MELBOURNE, Australia (Wednesday)—Mr. Hughes presided at a meeting here for the formation of a National party.

The meeting was not recognized by Mr. Cook, who has informed the Liberal executive that Liberals must select their candidates in readiness for an apparently inevitable appeal to the electors, which might come very speedily.

SILENT PICKETS OF SUFFRAGISTS AT WHITE HOUSE

President, Returning From Ride, Obliged to Pass Congressional Union Woman Sentries

WASHINGTON, D C.—When President Wilson returned from his morning round of golf today his car ran between suffrage sentries at the West gate. The suffragists were so surprised they did not recognize the White House car until after the President had passed. Notified of the silent picketing by the women, the police sent a detail to the scene. It was stated that action might be taken compelling the women to take out a permit on the ground that no banners containing advertising may be displayed in the District without such a permit.

The suffragists have orders to keep silent and stand with their backs to the fence, so that all passers by can see the great yellow banner on which is inscribed in black "Mr. President, what will you do for woman suffrage?"

The first squad of silent suffrage sentries was led by Miss Vivian Pearce, California, carrying a huge banner, and with a body guard including the Misses Mildred Gilbert and

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LANSING LETTER SAVES SALARY TO EMBASSY MAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate took up consideration of the diplomatic and consular service appropriation bill this afternoon. A House provision that would have denied a salary to Secretary Bliss of the Embassy at Paris because he refused to give a letter of introduction to Charles Edward Russell, a United States citizen who criticized President Wilson in a Paris newspaper, was stricken out after considerable discussion.

Regardless of the merits or demerits of the case, it was the view of both Republicans and Democrats that an appropriation bill was not the proper place for legislation censuring a diplomatic representative of this Government.

A letter from Secretary Lansing was read in which the Senate was asked to strike out the House proviso.

STANDARD SETS RATE, OTHER LINES FOLLOW

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Texaco and the Gulf Oil companies "follow the Standard Oil Company" in setting their prices, but no actual evidence has been adduced to show any "agreement to maintain prices" between the three, the Federal Trade Commission will declare in its gasoline report to be presented to Congress probably next week.

Whether a "combination" exists between the many subsidiary companies of the Standard Oil is not stated, other than that the Magnolia company is "connected" with the Standard. An increase of 10 cents a gallon in gasoline was "prevented by the commission's investigation," Congress will be told.

RUSSIANS HOLD MOST OF THE SERETH LINES

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Though the Russians are back in new positions on the Sereth and the Putna, a tributary of the Sereth, they still hold the greater part of the Sereth lines.

On the Moldavian frontier the Germans continue to progress, though slowly.

Airmen Attack Barracks

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)—It is officially announced that German naval aeroplanes on the afternoon of Jan. 7 successfully attacked with bombs the barracks and camp west of La Panne and at Nieuport, Belgium.

"OFFICIAL" LEAK NOT SHOWN IN HOUSE INQUIRY

Committee Makes Effort to Decide on Report — Lawson Promise to Reveal Names Only Tangible Evidence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The House Committee on Rules practically completed its "leak" investigation at noon today but, after executive session, it was stated that no decision has been reached as to whether a favorable or an unfavorable report should be made to the House of Representatives on the Wood resolution, upon which the hearings have been held, and which proposes a special House committee to make a thorough investigation.

Evidences were seen that the committee is in an embarrassing situation. Nothing has been brought out to indicate that there was an official "leak" upon the President's peace note upon which stock market speculation by officials or others has been shown, but there remains Thomas W. Lawson's promise to give to a "real investigating committee the name of a Congressman who told him of a Senator, a banker and a Cabinet officer who had a joint stock market account," and to give, also, the names of the parties he was told had the account. Another meeting of the Rules Committee was announced for late this afternoon.

R. W. Bolling, brother of the President's wife, made a statement that he was a member of the firm of F. A. Connolly & Co., stockbrokers. "My name has been connected with this matter on rumor by Representative Wood, I believe," he told the committee. "He might send me an apology at the same time he sends one to Secretary Tumulty.

"Then you know nothing of the leak?" asked Chairman Henry. "Nothing whatever," was the answer.

"When was your first knowledge of the President's peace note?"

"When I saw it in the papers." Mr. Bolling said that he was associated, in addition to Mr. Connolly, with H. W. Robinson and Arnold Graham.

His firm was organized in August, he said, he having been in the real estate business previous to that time. All his firm's dealings, he said, are and always have been, exclusively through Hutton & Co. of New York. The firm does not deal in stocks on its own account. He denied any knowledge that any person connected with the Government or with Congress profited by stock operations.

W. A. Crawford, a Washington representative of the Central News Association, testified as to the telegram which he sent to his home office, reporting Secretary Lansing's announcement on Dec. 20 that a note, addressed to the belligerents was to be given out later but that it was not a peace proposal or an offer of mediation. The ticker service of his association showed no record of any peace note coming. His association, he said, has a wireless station on the roof of its building in New York City.

Archibald Jamison, of the same association, testified to similar effect. He said that it was his distinct recollection that Secretary Lansing said that it was because of its possible effect upon the stock market that the information that a note was coming, was to be held in confidence. Mr. Jamison said that he was surprised when the note was given out that it was so different from what he had been led to expect by Secretary Lansing's statement that it was "not a peace note."

Secretary Lansing had explained to the newspaper men that the note had been sent to belligerents and neutral countries and that partial and garbled reports might be cabled from abroad back to the United States and affect the stock market, and that for this reason the newspapermen were permitted to notify their offices that the note was coming which was neither a peace nor mediation offer.

The witness understood the purpose of the secretary's statement to be to prevent the publication of anything about the peace note in the United

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HEARST NEWS PIRACY CASE IS POSTPONED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The news piracy injunction suit brought by the Associated Press against Hearst's International News Service was postponed until next Tuesday at the request of Mr. Hearst's lawyers when called up for argument before Judge Hand in the Federal District Court here today.

STATE BUDGET IS $2,800,000 OVER EXPENSE OF 1916

Estimates of Various Departments Total $22,996,240 as Compared With Appropriations of $20,206,671 for 1917

Details of the estimated costs of running the Massachusetts State Departments and boards have been placed in the hands of the legistors in printed form in House document No. 1, showing in specific form the leading expenses in each department and the corresponding estimates for 1917. The total of estimates is about $2,800,000 more than was appropriated in 1916. The sum of $22,996,240.34 is sought from the present Legislature as compared with $20,206,671.09 given by the Legislature of 1916.

The biggest item of increase is found in the estimate of legislative expenses, which includes the $400,000 expected to be expended for the constitutional convention in June. The tax commissioner's estimate has been more than doubled because of the estimated cost of collecting the State income tax. Proposed development of the State's militia involves a further appropriation of about $180,000. An

(Continued on page four, column two)

PRESS ATTACKS BERLIN SPEECH OF MR. GERARD

Count Reventlow Says United States Has Apparently Attained Its Political Ends

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)—The Pan-German press severely criticizes the speeches at Saturday's banquet to Mr. Gerard. Count Reventlow insists in the Deutsche Tages Zeitung that the banquet represented the celebration of the Ambassador's return by the German Government, through the American Association of Commerce, and that it holds the character of such a celebration is shown by the fact that the other official speaker besides Dr. Helfferich and Mr. Gerard was von Gwinner, director of the Deutsche Bank.

He assumes that the economic and financial arrangements made by or under the auspices of the German Government are exerting their political effects and maintains that Mr. Gerard's expressed approval of the present conductors of German policy implies an unmistakable threat to Germany should they be superseded by men unacceptable to the United States.

The whole character of the celebration, he concludes, appears to us to show that the United States has attained its political ends concerning Germany and that this fact was celebrated at the Berlin banquet.

The Rheinisch Westfalische Zeitung takes a similar line and maintains that Germany must employ what methods and weapons she chooses without consulting other powers.

Count Czernin's Visit

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)—The Lokal Anzeiger says all current questions were discussed during Count Czernin's Berlin visit including, it is believed, Polish affairs and the opening of the Danube from middle Germany to the Black Sea. No final decision could be reached concerning the general political situation as the Entente reply to President Wilson's note is not yet known.

Berlin to Address Neutrals

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—Berlin messages to the Dutch papers say the Chancellor is expected to make an important statement in the Reichstag after the Entente's reply to President Wilson's peace note and that Germany will simultaneously address representations to neutrals who supported the President's proposal.

Statement Misinterpreted

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)—The Koelnische Zeitung learns that Count Andrassy's statement that the Entente might learn Germany's peace conditions from President Wilson was misinterpreted.

PAWTUCKET POSTMASTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson today nominated Peter J. Heffern to be postmaster at Pawtucket, R. I.

SPAIN'S ENTIRE CABINET IS TO RESUME DUTIES

Count Romanones Accepts Invitation of King to Continue—Foreign Policy of Premier Subject of Attacks in Press

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID, Spain (Wednesday)—Count Romanones has now definitely stated that the entire former Cabinet will remain in office.

Tuesday—A sensation was created this afternoon by the reported resignation of the Liberal Government, following upon extremely violent attacks of the Germanophile press which accused the Premier, Count Romanones, of strong partiality for the Allies and of being financially interested in commercial companies trading with the Allies which, they declare, influence his policy. These attacks, which have been intensely bitter, are declared to emanate from Berlin, but popular sympathy is wholly with the Premier.

The Premier has ignored them so far as possible, but a few days ago gave a hint that he contemplated some action. The strength of the Government, however, with all parties supporting it except the Extreme Right has not seemed in doubt and public opinion with the continued sinking of Spanish ships has been rapidly becoming strongly Germanophobe.

It is significant that the Premier has timed his action for a moment when feeling was at its height, when the Government took the bold course of sending two strong protests to Berlin in quick succession concerning submarine outrages, one being in respect to the sinking of the San Leandro of Cartagena, where excitement is intense, and another referring to the torpedoing of Norwegian and French vessels, the crews of which, minus two of the French who were drowned have arrived at Corunna.

With the situation thus, Count Romanones held a meeting of the Cabinet this morning and after a brief sitting suspended it, stating he was going to see the King. After an audience, the Government's resignation was announced. It was stated subsequently that the King had expressed complete confidence in the Premier and urged him to continue in office, if necessary, with a reconstructed Ministry. It is understood, however, that the Premier insists that the Cabinet is with him entirely and that no reconstruction is necessary or desirable.

The situation thus created is extraordinary, for on the issue presented no alternative government is available, both Conservatives and Republicans supporting the Premier in his foreign policy. The declared object of German agitators is to substitute a Conservative government or impose a new leader on the Liberals. It becomes clearer, however, that the King's confirmation of the Count and the strong popular approval that is expressed lead to a new situation and the coup for which the Premier has probably prepared, namely immediate and determined action towards Germanophiles and representations to Berlin, from which results of the utmost consequence may arise.

Republicans are declaring loudly for an immediate and effective pro-Entente policy and the attitude of the German Ambassador in Madrid, Prince von Ratibor, is being strongly criticized.

Feeling in Madrid is very excited and anti-German demonstrations have occurred. The general opinion is that the Romanones Ministry will continue and will adopt the new vigorous policy indicated.

Members of the Left have just held a private meeting and are determined to send an address of congratulation and encouragement to the Allied Governments, in which the splendor of France is to be especially extolled.

Veritable Blockade

Spain Uneasy Over German Acts at Canary Islands

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain—Great excitement has been created throughout Spain by the revelation just made of the state of things at the Canary Islands, where the German submarines, as previously mentioned in a cable to The Christian Science Monitor, have established a veritable blockade, and prevent the importation and exportation of fruits and other things, the trade in which should now be in full swing. After urgent representations by Spain recently the German Government gave orders to its submarine commanders that they were not to torpedo vessels sailing from Spanish ports with cargoes of fruit. It appears, however, that the submarines have instantly turned their attention to the Canaries, where Spain does such a great trade, especially with oranges and other fruits at this time. The submarines show themselves outside the harbor and plainly threaten any ship that enters or leaves, while three Spanish ships, the Gerona, the Don Benito and the Uribitarte, have recently been sunk. The Canaries have various representatives in the Spanish Cortes at Madrid, and they are pursuing an energetic course in the matter. Senor Dario Perez, Deputy for Teneriffe, says that he has received from the Mayor and from the president of the Chamber of Commerce of Santa Cruz

de Teneriffe, various telegrams indicating the extremely anxious nature of the situation and stating specifically that a strict blockade exists from day to day, so that the trade in fruit between the islands and England is completely stopped. The cases of fruit are piled up on the jetties. When the Count de Romanones was informed of the intention of the deputies for the Canaries to raise the question in the Chamber in the form of an interpellation, the Count begged them to desist as it would inevitably lead to a discussion on war policy such as it was strongly desired to avoid. On the other hand, everything possible would be done by the members of the Government most immediately concerned, and the ministers of war, marine and foreign affairs were at once summoned to discuss the matter.

The senior deputy of the Canaries, Senor Dominguez, called a meeting of the members representing the islands, and a special commission has been formed under the presidency of the Bishop of Las Palmas, a member of the Senate. It asks the Government to assure itself that German submarines are not provisioned on the coasts of the Canaries, to make an inquiry into the question as to whether all fuel imported into the islands is consumed there, and to nominate a Government commissary with power to exercise control over the local authorities in the Canaries. Despite the anxiety of the Government that the matter should not be discussed in the Chamber, Senor Matos, one of the Canaries deputies, subsequently brought it up, calling the attention of the Government to the state of affairs existing there, and demanding that the Government should guarantee the traffic of ships carrying fruit from the Canaries, as it had done in the case of Mediterranean ports. Following upon this the Foreign Minister, Senor Gimeno, has placed himself in communication with the German Government, through the Spanish Ambassador in Berlin, requesting that in no circumstances should Spanish ships laden with fruit be disturbed by the submarines. The authorities and representatives of the Canaries urge the immediate establishment of a Spanish line of steamships to sail between the Canaries, the north of Spain and England, these to take the place of all foreign ships.

The Republicans and Socialists have determined to profit by the situation now created and to force an interpellation upon the Government on the general question of the neutrality of Spain, considering that the interests and dignity of the nation demand that the Government should take immediate action. The interpellation is to be made by Senor Nougues, leader of the Republican-Socialist group, who has already been prominent in these affairs. This had no sooner been determined upon than Senor Lerroux, the Republican leader, introduced an emergency bill in the Chamber, the special object of which was to limit the possibilities of the submarines receiving assistance through Spanish agency. By this bill the supply of foods and fuel to belligerent submarines outside territorial waters is expressly forbidden, and contraventions of this law are to be met with severe punishment, the vessels assisting the submarines to be confiscated and the commanders imprisoned.

Another clause calls for the preparation of a daily statement by producers and importers of petrol and other oils used by submarines, showing the destination and purpose of all quantities above 10 kilograms, and any quantity above that found, without a control licence, within 20 kilometers of the coast or on the sea outside territorial waters on a Spanish ship, will be treated as contraband, the ship seized, and the owner prosecuted. There has been a persistent rumor that German submarines had actually entered the harbor of Las Palmas, but the Government deny that this has been done, and also deny that Spain has been requested to give up certain ports in the Canaries for use as bases against submarines.

PROBLEMS THAT WILL COME UP AT TUSKEGEE

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Much of the discussion at the session of the Tuskegee Negro Conference, to be held Jan. 17 and 18, is expected to swing towards the subject of the migration of the colored people from the Southern to Northern communities. Many reasons have been advanced for the rapidly changing conditions which now prevail in the South. "The Southern states have not provided ample educational advantages for the Negroes," says the Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution; "lawlessness on the part of the whites," say a number of the leading Southern white daily papers. Whatever may have been the indirect cause of the present exodus, the direct cause, it is argued, has been the law of supply and demand in the labor market.

To those colored people who remain in the South, there are the problems of diversification of crops and cattle raising which are incorporated into the scheme of readjustment that has been advanced by the South's most earnest thinkers as the best method of meeting the new economic conditions. These conditions have been selected as the topic for discussion at the conference.

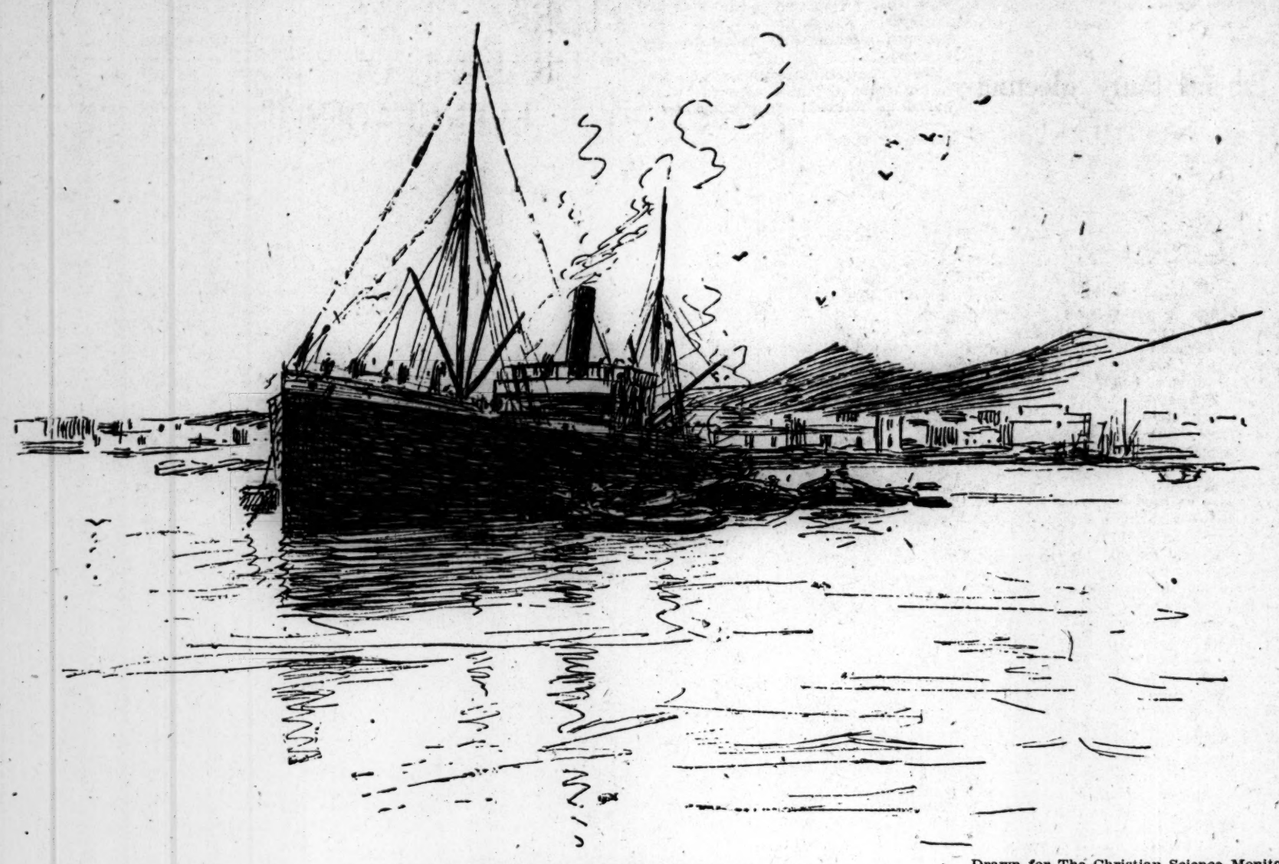
DIPLOMATISTS ENTERTAINED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The first of the season's diplomatic dinners was given Tuesday night at the White House. The Entente diplomatists and all the neutrals were invited, and at another dinner, Jan. 16, the Central Powers' diplomatists and the neutrals will be entertained.

EXHIBITION MADE $70,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—The Canadian National Exhibition for 1916 had a profit of $70,000, which is one of the best in 39 years. The attendance of 1913 was over 1,000,000, as against 910,000 last year.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Las Palmas Harbor, Canary Islands

BILL FOR SALE OF TURNERS RAISES ART CONTROVERSY

Sir Claude Phillips Denounces Proposed Sale—D. S. MacColl Takes Opposite View

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England — Lord d'Abernon's National Gallery Bill has set a discussion going between two very well-known art critics, Sir Claude Phillips and Mr. D. S. MacColl, the keeper of the Wallace collection. Sir Claude Phillips emphatically denounces the proposed sale of Turners from the National Gallery in order to make the purchase of some valuable Titians possible. Mr. MacColl takes the opposite view, and their respective letters to the Daily Telegraph explain the difference of the faith that is in them.

Would not this distinguished critic and art historian, says Sir Claude, speaking of Mr. MacColl, make his voice heard in anger and in scorn if the Spanish Government for a moment contemplated the diminution, by partial sale and dispersion, of the vast and wonderful collection of paintings by Velasquez—practically his entire life work—which constitutes the chief glory of the Prado Museum, and, indeed, of Spain? How is it that he contemplates not only with equanimity but with some complacency the sale and dispersion of many Turners, perhaps not the very finest that we own, but still an integral part of the unapproachable collection which is just as much a national glory of England as the Prado collection of works by the great Don Diego is a national glory of Spain?

To this Mr. MacColl replies, that it all depends. Suppose, he says, that there existed in private hands in Spain a Velasquez of the supreme order, ranking with the Meninas, Spinners, or Lances, but differing notably from these in its moment or in its character, and that this picture were in danger of leaving the country; then I say that I would barter for it certain items in the existing collection without hesitation, and still more freely would I draw upon the vast store of Murillos and Riberas which the Prado possesses. In saying this I answer at the second time Sir Claude's second objection; a supreme masterpiece can never be a redundant addition to other examples of its painter unless it be in the nature of a near double to one of these. In the words of proverbial wisdom, "There is always room at the top." I see redundance where, as in the case of our National Gallery, the master work of Ruisdael is accompanied by too many outstanding examples, . . . Velasquez is the leading painter of Spain, and it is right that Madrid should hold the preponderating part of his work.

On the other hand is it not fortunate for the rest of the world that some part of the treasure has escaped from the royal collection; the hint of his quality in the Louvre, the fuller taste of it in London and Vienna, how much these have meant to artists and picture lovers, not one in a hundred of whom has seen him at home. There are 45 Velasquezes or thereabout in the Prado; there are a hundred finished Turners in our national collection, nearly twice as many unfinished pictures, drawings and water colors by the thousand. There is no such monopoly in a master elsewhere. Once more an immense preponderance is justified, by the variety as well as by the supremacy and nationality of the painter, and no one would dream of touching the series of cardinal pictures that we think of when we name Turner. But at several moments in his career Turner produced a group of variants upon a type of picture, and in greater profusion upon a type of water color study. Need we be so greedy as to keep absolutely all of these, and is it inconceivable that something more essential than such variants might be welcome in exchange? Suppose that there exist in this country masterpieces of the order of the Bacchus and Ariadne, Arnolfini of Van Eyck, the head of Philip of Velasquez, and that short of the miracle of a private donor the only way to keep them here is by exchange from our abundance; shall we forgive ourselves if we refuse a sacrifice that would leave Turner practically untouched?

Sir Claude Phillips: My own view is diametrically opposed to his: I hold that everything we possess that is worthy of a place in the national collection should be retained there, that you cannot—whether the end to be achieved be aesthetic delight or instruction—have too extensive or too complete a representation of a really great master. Those European galleries are most famous—and I will add most useful to the artist and the student of painting, if not to the art historian—which contain great groups of great paintings by great masters. Take the Prado of Madrid, with its marvelous series of canvases by Titian, by Rubens, by Van Dyck; the Louvre, with its unique representation of Mantegna, of Leonardo da Vinci, of Titian, of Rubens; the Alte Pinakothek of Munich, celebrated for its Rubenses and its Van Dycks; the Imperial Museum of Vienna, containing even finer examples of these same masters, and an approachable representation of Pieter Breughel the Elder; the Kaiser-Friedrich Museum, celebrated for its examples of Van Eycks, of Roger Ven der Weyden, of Albrecht Durer; the Cassel gallery with its 20 superb Rembrandts; the Hermitage, with its 35 Rembrandts making up an ensemble not to be matched at present either in the old or in the new world; the Bâle Gallery, which is a monument to the genius of Holbein.

CASE OF ARRESTED AUTOIST CONTINUED

Judge Charles F. Perkins of the Brookline Municipal Court today continued until Saturday for disposition the case of Henry J. Thresher who was arrested on charges of operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor and of driving on the wrong side of the street. The arrest was made last evening following a collision of an automobile and a tip cart on Lee Street, Brookline. He was held in $200 bonds on the charge of drunkenness and $25 bonds for driving on the wrong side of the street.

Mr. Thresher, who is a chaufeur for Edward A. Clark of Rockwood Street, Jamaica Plain, denied that he had ben drinking, saying that he had a bottle of liquor which he left untouched in the garage. He stated that he had been in the service of his present employer for 13 years and during that time he had never had any trouble whatever in operating a machine.

Patrolmen and civilians who were present at the time of the arrest corroborated each other in court today in stating that the odor of liquor on the driver was strong. The patrolman who took him from the police desk to the cell declared that he staggered.

The tip cart was driven by James Broderick of 927 Blue Hill Avenue, Dorchester, but he was unable to be in court today. Judge Perkins continued the case until Saturday when Broderick is expected to appear and give his version of the affair and in the meantime Brookline probation officers will investigate the record of the chauffeur.

SCHOLARSHIP AWARDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

COLUMBIA, S. C. — Alexander W. Dick of Hartsville, this State, has been appointed to a three-year scholarship in Oxford University, England, on the Cecil Rhodes Foundation. He will enter the university next October. Mr. Dick was graduated from the College of Charleston in 1915. He is assistant professor of English in the North Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical College at Raleigh.

LIGHT THROWN ON METHODS OF GERMAN FORCES

Captured Documents Show Instructions Regarding the Organization of Trenches

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Copies of portions of numerous German documents captured by the British troops have been placed at the disposal of The Christian Science Monitor. They give an instructive picture of the work of the German troops, or at any rate of the work they are expected in theory to perform. Collating the instructions given by the higher command with respect to the organization of trenches, it is possible to see why the Germans have been placed at a disadvantage in recent fighting, when their trenches and capacious dugouts were rushed unexpectedly.

Of the works necessary to complete the organization of the position, says one order, the first to be carried out is the deepening of the front trench, and afterwards the construction of shelters. As a general rule it is most important that no holes or excavations, other than those which are absolutely necessary, should be dug in either the front or rear faces of the trenches, though some are necessary for storing reserve ammunition and hand grenades. Arm racks or rifle recesses should not be constructed, for later on, when the trench is bombarded by artillery or trench mortars, rifles cannot be left in the trench without cover.

As regards shelters, a further order says, exclusive of those of the company and section commanders, 16 per section are required: each of these should hold from four to five men, and they should eventually be joined up so as to form squad shelters. The entrance should be about 5 feet from the traverse and dug at right angles to the front face of the trench. The shelters should have a covering of from 13 feet to 16 feet of earth. The descents should be at an angle of 400 to the horizontal and not vertical, in order to prevent their being blocked by a fall of earth. Particular care should be taken to strut the entrances to the shelters, for these are the points where there is a minimum thickness of earth and they are specially exposed to artillery fire. There should be signboards indicating the positions of the shelters. There are in the front line trench just enough shelters for two sections: in the communication trenches there are enough for the remainder of the sections of the first line trenches: in the second trench there are enough for the supporting section. The design of the shelters in the communication trenches includes one entrance into the trench and another in the roof. In the second trench, which has hitherto been our principal trench, it is inadvisable to begin the construction of shelters at once, for it is essential to complete those of the advanced position first.

Information respecting the arrangement of positions shows that the German High Command insists on there being at least one alternative position. This position, one order states, should be sufficiently far in rear to force the enemy to reform for a fresh attack and to occupy fresh artillery positions; but on the other hand in close enough proximity to command the first position, in order either to prevent the enemy, who has set foot in it, from establishing himself there and gaining ground to the flanks, or to facilitate the recapture of the position later on. The system of defense recommended is that consisting of a fire trench with obstacles, as a first line; a support trench, from 50 to 100 meters to the rear, more thoroughly organized for defense and provided with obstacles; and numerous communication trenches between the first two trenches. It is necessary to classify the communication trenches, even those leading up to the second line, in order that those to be used, when going into and coming out of the trenches, may be kept distinct and marked by notice boards. It is necessary to hold the fire trench: if a heavy bombardment forces the occupants to withdraw temporarily to the support trench, there must be no doubt as to the possibility of occupying the fire trench before the enemy can reach it. If, owing to exceptional circumstances this is not possible, the support trenches must be defended. It is also advisable to prepare for defense certain portions of the communication trenches.

Farther back, in rear of the support trenches, behind the more exposed portions of the front, block trenches, of such length as may be necessary, should be constructed in order to limit the progress of the enemy and facilitate the recapture of the position. Yet farther in rear, between the principal position and the second line of defense, it is desirable to establish intermediate supporting points; these also should check the enemy in his advance and facilitate the recapture of the positions. The different parts of a defensive system should receive a uniform nomenclature in such a manner as to show by their names the parts they are called upon to play; relieving troops and new commanders will thus quickly find their way about.

As far as possible fixed obstacles with iron posts should be employed; recourse to chevaux de frise and rolls of wire is only to be had in case of necessity. Nevertheless, the latter must be held in readiness so as to improvise obstacles. Obstacles must be so arranged in front of the support trenches as to permit of easy egress therefrom, in order that the principal trench, if lost, may be retaken. To this end it is recommended that they should be arranged checkerwise, which admits of passage through them. It is very important to have covered communications which will, in case of attack, permit of strong reserves being moved forward, or to a flank, and will afford protection against shell fire for a considerable time.

POSTMASTER OF NEW YORK MAY STAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—It would not surprise those who have been following the trend of events in connection with the postmastership situation in this city if President Wilson allowed Postmaster Edward M. Morgan, a Republican, to complete this, his third term in that office.

An official of an association whose business it is to keep close track of public office appointments said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that he had heard the President did not intend to submit any further nominations to the Senate for this place, but had decided it was wise to leave in office a man who was raised in the postal service and who is giving the post office in this city an efficient administration.

BOPP CONSPIRACY CASE GOES TO JURY

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The trial of Franz Bopp, German Consul-General, and four aides for conspiracy to dynamite Entente munitions ships and trains, is closed in the United States District Court. Judge William C. Hunt will give his charge today.

United States Attorney John W. Preston included in his summing up a bitter attack on the private life of Charles C. Crowley, secret agent of the German Consulate, and left the Federal Building guarded by deputy marshals. A physical encounter had seemed imminent in the courtroom when attorneys for the defense restrained Crowley.

COMMISSION MUST BE PAID

MINEOLA, N. Y.—A $400,000 commission for obtaining a cartridge contract of $37,500,000 from the Russian Government was awarded by Supreme Court yesterday to Charles Fuller, a New York City lawyer. The Bradley Construction Company was ordered to pay the commission, although for various reasons the arrangement did not go through.

FRANCE OPENS INSTITUTE FOR SLAVONIC CAUSE

At Inaugural Ceremonies M. Reinach Urges Liberty of Conscience and Asks Allies to Make Plan a Future Aim

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The inauguration of the Institute of Slavonic Studies which has been opened in the French capital under the auspices of the University of Paris was marked by an interesting speech by M. Joseph Reinach, the famous French champion of the Slavonic cause.

The first series of lectures to be given will deal with religion among the Slavs, a fact which supplied M. Reinach with an opportunity to enter a strong plea for the recognition of liberty of conscience, as well as of the claims of nationality in the Europe of the future. Religious questions, he said, had played and still played much the same part in the history of the Slav as in that of other nations, and had been mixed up as inextricably with political questions as in other parts of Europe. Similarly Slav religious majorities had been no less tyrannical with regard to their brethren of the minority than elsewhere, and one of the great progressive steps which those who understood it hoped for from the upheaval of the present war was the advent of full and complete liberty of conscience among all the Slav nations, as well as of political and civil equality between the inhabitants of any one country, no matter what their creed or their philosophy.

You will note that I do not stop at religious toleration, said M. Reinach, for that is but a stage in the long road which leads from oppression to religious liberty. . . . As soon as liberty of conscience is regarded as the inherent right of the individual and this fact can no longer be contested, there is no political objection that can stand against the recognition of right, and consequently against the full exercise thereof. M. Reinach did not deny that the religious question was frequently complicated by ethnical problems, but he maintained that in the first place a dominant race which had a religious majority had no right to ignore the right to liberty of conscience of a subject people, and that secondly the racial argument was frequently a pretext, or even an absolute invention put forward by the intolerant party. Thus he pointed out that among the Jews who dwelt along the Danube and in the center of Russia there were many who were not of Semitic origin, but who were directly descended from the Khazars, a branch of the Finnish family who were converted en masse to Judaism about the seventh century in circumstances that had remained a mystery. These Finns, moreover, he continued, were mixed with Tartars; where shall we find a pure race? None have been known since the most ancient times, and there is a striking remark of Renan on the subject of the Hebraic inscriptions in the Crimea, in which from the Eighth Century onward there appear Tartar and Turkish names, such as Tokmatisch. "Has a Jew of Syrian origin," he asks, "ever called himself Tokmatisch instead of Abraham, Levy, or Jacob? Obviously not; this Tokmatisch was a Tartar, a Nogai convert, or the son of a convert."

Might there not exist, M. Reinach asked, still worse historical or political heresies, and properly speaking, was it not a heresy on the part of the Germans to confuse the race with the nation, and to claim for a race known as the Germanic and as mixed as any other a special superiority? If matters were probed to their foundation, he observed, it would seem that it was precisely this claim that was at the root of the war, and that it was against the hegemony of a people proclaiming itself to be the superior race that the Entente was fighting for the independence and liberty of nations. Doubtless it was race which had been the capital fact originally, but the capital fact of history was the constitution of nations, of nations that were moral indentities formed by a long community of sorrows and joys, and of trials and triumphs experienced together. That was why there was a Serbian nation, with an immortal individuality of its own like that of other nations. That was why there was a Polish nation, a Polish individuality. That was why there was a Russian nation, and a Russian individuality.

It was precisely this, however, the speaker declared, that Germany was incapable of comprehending, a fact of which she had given endless proofs, one of the most recent being her decision that in Poland the lessons might be given in Polish in the Roman Catholic schools, but that German must be employed in Protestant schools; presumably on the ground that Protestantism was a special German possession. M. Reinach called upon the Allies, therefore, to take warning by her example, and to see to it that when they had realized their ambition of reuniting Alsace-Lorraine to France, of restoring Belgium to Belgium, Serbia to Serbia, her irredenta to Italy, and of reconstituting Poland within her ethnological boundaries and uniting her with her Slav sister against Germany, the beauty of their plan was rendered greater than that of the greatest designs of the most illustrious statesmen by the fact that the liberation of the soil had been made synonymous with the liberation of conscience.

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MR. ASQUITH'S HIGH PLACE IN BRITISH POLITICS

Salient Points in Career of Former Premier—His Leadership in the Liberal Party—Retains Confidence of the People

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Commenting on the resignation of Mr. Asquith, and Mr. Lloyd George's succession to the high office of Prime Minister a noted Conservative newspaper deprecated the violence and abuse with which certain other Unionist newspapers pursued the retiring statesman. "Mr. Asquith failed," it remarked, "to recognize the necessity of remaking his Cabinet in accordance with the needs of the hour, but personally we would prefer at this, or any other time, to remember the dignity with which he has represented the nation, the loftiness of his public life, and the great services for which we, as a nation, owe him gratitude, rather than to sling the garbage of the gutter at a great patriot, whose failure has been, not his alone, but that of his colleagues collectively as well as individually." Such notable tributes to Mr. Asquith from the leaders of his opponents, if not from the rank and file, are common.

Whether or not the Asquith Government failed, history alone can judge. The future alone will reveal the facts which weighed with the Prime Minister, the extraordinary and taxing difficulties with which he had to deal. It cannot be doubted—it is admitted—that Mr. Asquith's powers of conciliation, his inexhaustible patience, his unwavering tenacity in essentials and his love of compromise in non-essentials have stood his country in good stead again and again during the past two years. Every person of British stock wishes well today to Mr. Lloyd George and looks to his restless energy, his great courage, to which Viscount Grey has borne eloquent and generous testimony, his genius for improvisation, and his gifts as a conciliator to secure that more rapid decision and action which appears at the moment to be the crying need of the Allies, and in which the Asquith Government is deemed to have failed. The actual extent of and reasons for that failure, if any, the future may be left to make clear.

Herbert Henry Asquith was born at Morley in Yorkshire on Sept. 12, 1852. His early years, spent mainly with uncles and largely in lodgings with his elder brother, led up to an extraordinarily successful career at Oxford. On leaving Oxford Mr. Asquith chose the law as his profession, one in which his remarkable lucidity of intellect, his mastery of detail, and the quite outstanding gifts of speech which had been his since childhood, promised him success. But Mr. Asquith found the law no easier as a career than have other brilliant college men, and university extension lecturing and journalism brought more guineas than did briefs. There was a period of years when Mr. Asquith's friends decided not only that he had not arrived, but that he would not arrive. But Mr. Asquith went on without faltering and success came by degrees. In 1886 he began his parliamentary career in striking fashion. Mr. Gladstone's first Home Rule Bill had split the Liberals, who had won the election of a year before, and the country was again called upon to approve his policy. In East Fife, Mr. Asquith, after a week's campaign, unseated Mr. Boyd Kinnear, a powerful politician whose personal hold on his constituency was very great, and who had ranged himself against Mr. Gladstone. His maiden speech which followed a few months later drew from Mr. Chamberlain, not always a kind critic of such first performances, the remark that the speech was a hopeful augury of the position Mr. Asquith would take in their parliamentary councils. Meantime he was going ahead in his profession with a rapidity which increased as he found himself able to plead before more important tribunals such as the Appeal Court and the Privy Council.

In 1889 the "accident of an accident," as he called it, definitely secured him recognition as one of the ablest lawyers of his day. He was acting as junior to the famous Sir Charles Russell in the defense of Mr. Parnell in the Pigott case. Sir Charles insisted that Mr. Asquith should cross-examine Mr. MacDonald, The Times manager, though the importance of the witness was pointed out to him. There followed one of the most remorseless and brilliant cross-examinations on record, and at its close the case for The Times had been pulverized and the Pigott forgery exposed.

Mr. Asquith was soon regarded as a coming man in politics. Opposition gave him opportunities denied to the rank and file members of a government in power. No one, however, was prepared for Mr. Gladstone's action when, in 1892, on his return to power he made the young member Home Secretary. Mr. Asquith had shone in moving the amendment to the address in a speech in which he demanded that the judgment which the nation had pronounced should be executed—in other words that the Conservatives, who still remained in office, despite their defeat, should give place to the Liberals, but a single step from the back benches to Cabinet rank was unprecedented since the case of John Morley. With a small majority and mixed at that, however, Mr. Gladstone needed strong men round him, and Mr. Asquith took office with the same quiet confidence that he has always displayed. And the tradition at the Home Office is that no Secretary for Home Affairs has ever equaled, let alone surpassed Mr. Asquith. His greatest work as Home Secretary was the factory acts which passed finally in 1895 by consent. Mr. Asquith absorbed himself in his work, outside of which his main concern appeared to be with the developing crisis between the two Houses of Parliament, which was to come to a head under his premiership in 1909. It was in those days that he coined the phrases "plowing the sand" and "the cup is nearly full" in reference to the futility of Liberal legislation in the face of the Peers' attitude and to the growing mass of massacred Liberal measures. Finally Mr. Gladstone accepted this as the main issue for Liberals, but immediately afterwards retired, and under the leadership of Lord Rosebery the Liberals drifted to the disaster of 1895. Thus ended Mr. Asquith's first period of office.

With characteristic courage Mr. Asquith, who was not a wealthy man, returned, in defiance of tradition, to his work at the bar, and for the first few years of opposition did not play a very prominent part in politics. In the split in the Liberal ranks on the Imperial question Mr. Asquith identified himself on the whole with the Liberal Imperialists. He regarded the empire, he said, as the greatest and most fruitful experiment that the world had ever seen in the corporate union of free and self-governing communities. In 1896 Lord Rosebery resigned, Mr. Asquith being the only Cabinet Minister on the platform when he made his famous announcement, and following his leader he made a remark which is characteristic of his attitude to office: "Leadership," he said, "is a thing which involves reciprocal claims and reciprocal obligations. It is not in the power of either party to the contract to put an end to it at his own will—and the voice of the other party has yet to be heard."

Mr. Asquith's Imperial leanings had important effects on his position in the Liberal Party, for in the search after unity, following the resignation of Harcourt and Morley, the party passed over Mr. Asquith and selected as its leader Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, who was identified with no section. It was expected that the latter would refuse in his desire for the speakership, but he did not do so. At the close of the century came the South African War and the cleavage in the party became wider and more bitter. Lord Rosebery, Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Haldane and Mr. Asquith founded the Liberal League, where Liberal Imperialists could find a congenial atmosphere without needing to drift into the ranks of the Conservatives, and they, with men like "C. B." and Mr. Lloyd George on the other side, steadily fought against a final cleavage in and consequent disaster to the Liberal Party.

The danger, however, was not removed until, in 1903, Mr. Chamberlain launched upon the country his "raging tearing" propaganda in favor of preference to the colonies. The danger to Free Trade rallied the Liberal Party as one man and, incidentally, gave Mr. Asquith his great opportunity. With his exceptional grasp of the facts and his unique lucidity in exposition, he did, perhaps, more than any one to counter Mr. Chamberlain's great power of popular appeal and to lay the foundation of the great Liberal victory of 1905. As Campbell-Bannerman's chief lieutenant he naturally became Chancellor of the Exchequer, holding that office till he succeeded his chief in 1908.

The work of the Liberal Party under Mr. Asquith has been recounted in a previous article. One may note here the fact that Mr. Asquith's succession to the premiership was not especially popular with his party in 1908, yet today he is looked up to by Liberals with an esteem and affection such as has been given to few party leaders. His great lucidity of intellect has been referred to. Contrary to general opinion he is one of the most rapid workers in public life, with a quite exceptional capacity for mastering the facts of a case and making a decision. He is one of the few remaining orators in Parliament, though no rhetorician. But none of these factors account for the hold he has gained over the House of Commons as a whole, and over his party in particular. His unwavering loyalty to his colleagues and fellow workers may have something to do with it.

When he was hounded by angry laborists for years because, as Home Secretary, he had sent the military to fire on the strikers at Featherstone, he never, in the midst of all the obloquy cast upon him, revealed the fact that the local authorities had sent for the soldiers without consulting him. He was in no way responsible, but this conception of his duty was that he must stand by his local authorities. It was an extremely characteristic view. He is very generous in recognizing the qualities of his lieutenants. Mr. Lloyd George could have had no more loyal leader, and in his letter of resignation he declared that in all their 10 years, cooperation there had never been any ill-feeling of any kind between them, however acute their differences of opinion. These are qualities which inspire affection, and as for the party-at-large its loyalty to Mr. Asquith is founded on a confidence that has steadily grown. They have seen him achieving every plank of the Liberal platform in succession, compromising and conciliating wherever he could, but always insisting on essentials. Throughout a period of greater stress and strain than any other British Prime Minister has ever experienced they have watched him piloting the ship of state, shouldering his burden with unwavering tenacity, unshakable dignity and a lofty disregard of the smaller squabbles of party. It is for this reason that Liberals throughout the country, in pledging themselves to support another great Premier in Mr. Lloyd George, have coupled with it a warm expression of their unabated confidence in Mr. Asquith as their leader.

Liberal Party Meeting

Attitude Adopted by Mr Asquith in Recent Crisis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The speeches delivered by Mr. Asquith and Viscount Grey at the meeting of the Liberal Party which was held immediately after he had resigned office as prime Minister were summarized in cable dispatches to The Christian Science Monitor. Some of the points he elaborated were of the greatest interest, particularly his references to the malignant press attacks which have been directed against him and Viscount Grey ever since the war broke out. As to the attitude of Mr. Asquith and his friends in opposition that was defined repeatedly in the two main speeches as one of friendliness towards the new Government in general and emphatic support of it in its efforts to win victory.

In the course of his speech Mr. Asquith said he would not have broken silence had it not been for the misleading and inaccurate accounts which had been circulated with regard to the part he had taken in those recent events. If allowed to remain unchecked, these accounts, he might almost say, might seem to involve an unrebutted reflection upon his personal honor, and that was a thing which he could not stand.

It is impossible, Mr. Asquith added, to isolate the events of the last week from what was going on before. There has been a well-organized, carefully engineered conspiracy directed against some of my late Unionist colleagues, but in the main, I think, against my noble friend Lord Grey and myself. Those attacks were grounded upon some alleged slackness, want of energy, or sometimes even alleged want of heart, in the prosecution of the war. I am not aware of any foundation for those charges. We have during the last year—in fact more than a year—had a War Committee of the Cabinet composed of very able men, which has been charged with the main responsibility for the conduct of the war. I believe that committee to have been a very efficient instrument, but experience showed that, excellent as was the work done by the committee, its efficiency might be increased if it were possible to reduce its numbers and to multiply the frequency of its sittings.

I have discussed this with one or another of my colleagues a good many times during the past few weeks. A week ago today, last Friday, my friend Mr. Lloyd George brought me a specific proposal, the matter had been generally considered—that the War Committee should consist of three members, one of the three being chairman. The Prime Minister was not to be a member of the committee. The committee was to take full power, subject to the supreme control of the Prime Minister, to direct any questions connected with the war. I considered that proposal and replied, whatever changes were made in the constitution of functions of the committee, the Prime Minister must be its chairman. I shall be very surprised if any Prime Minister attempts to govern this country without sitting on the War Committee.

That proposal of mine did not commend itself to Mr. Lloyd George, and on the Sunday, the first communication having taken place on the Friday, I came up from the country and was informed that a meeting of my Unionist colleagues had been held that morning under the presidency of Mr. Bonar Law, that they regarded the situation as a very serious one, that there was no doubt in their opinion that a change must be made, and in their opinion, the publicity given to the intentions of Mr. Lloyd George made reconstruction from within no longer possible. My Unionist colleagues, therefore, urged that I should at once tender by resignation, and intimated that, if I did not, they would feel themselves obliged to tender theirs.

I was naturally anxious, having for two and a half years done everything in my power to preserve the substantial unity of the nation, that the Government should continue, if it were possible in an honorable alliance. I say at once I feel sure that Mr. Lloyd George shares my opinion. We had a conversation, in which we tried to see if it were possible to accommodate our views. We were at issue on two points: The first was the relation of the Prime Minister to the War Committee, and the second was the personnel of the War Committee. We threw out various proposals which in the end amounted o this:

The Prime Minister to have supreme and effective control of war policy. The agenda of the War Committee will be submitted to him; its chairman will report to him daily; he can direct it to consider particular topics or proposals; and all its conclusions will be subject to his approval or veto. He can, of course, at his own discretion attend meetings of the committee.

It is not correst in my understanding, to say that anything in the nature of an agreement was come to on those lines. On the contrary, the matter was left for further consideration, and I undertook to make a written communication to him the next day. I say that because I see it has been said that I drew back under outside pressure from an agreement in those terms. That is not a fact, and, as you know, it is not a thing that I am at all likely to do. I thought over the matter most carefully, and the next morning, when I took up my newspaper, I saw this proposal that I should be excluded. It was the view of the newspaper that the proposal that the Prime Minister should be excluded from this committee was perfectly well known, and it was being commented upon. Now how was it being commented upon? Might I say again that Mr. Lloyd George assured me that he had no responsibility of any kind in connection with this production, and of course I entirely accept his assurance, but the fact remains that the thing was known.

The Prime Minister then read a quotation from a Times editorial which ended as follows: "He consents, in principle, to Mr. Lloyd George's proposals. The conversion has been swift, but Mr. Asquith has never been slow to note political tendencies when they become inevitable. The testimony of his closest supporters . . . must have convinced him by this time that matters cannot possibly go on as at present. They must have convinced him, too, that his own qualities are fitted better . . . to 'preserve the unity of the nation' (though we have never doubted its unity) than to force the pace of a War Council."

That is the construction, Mr. Asquith added. As I say I have not the least idea who was responsible for a breach of confidence which undoubtedly must have occurred somewhere. When I read that, which was one of a number of similar comments, I saw at once the construction which must be put, not only by critics, but by friends, upon a proposal of the kind, even though it were safeguarded in the manner which I have indicated. I wrote at once, and this is the letter, and I only read it because of the charges which have been made against me which I cannot otherwise deal with:

Such productions as the first leading article in The Times of today, showing the infinite possibilities, of misunderstanding and misrepresentation of such an arrangement as we considered yesterday, make me at least doubtful as to its feasibility. Unless the impression is at once corrected that I am being relegated to the position of an irresponsible spectator of the war I cannot possibly go on.

Then I added this:

The arrangement was to the following effect—I used the word "was," and I put in the various items which I read to you a moment ago. That letter is treated as being a written confirmation of the arrangement already verbally entered into—the letter in which I start by saying that the infinite possibilities of misunderstanding and misrepresentation in this article made me at least doubtful as to its feasibility, and that I could not possibly go on as an irresponsible spectator of the war, as it was proposed I should. To that Mr. Lloyd George at once replied saying that he had not seen The Times article. I will not read his letter because it is private; it was written very confidentially, but he concluded by saying that he accepted the arrangement proposed, subject of course to personnel.

In the end I wrote to Mr. Lloyd George that, after full consideration of the matter, I had come to the conclusion that it was not possible for such a committee to be made workable and effective without the Prime Minister as its chairman. With regard to that, he and I were obviously not of one mind, and I could not possibly assent to those propositions, and, if the committee were to be reconstituted, as I thought it should be, upon a smaller basis, I must choose the men to sit upon it with the single regard to their special capacity for the conduct of the war.

Mr. Asquith said he had not joined the ministry in a subordinate capacity because if he remained in the ministry, to which, without reservation, he wished every success, in any capacity, but not as head of the Government, these attacks would continue. Mr. Asquith then emphatically denied that he had put pressure on his colleagues to stand out of the Government. Such an allegation showed to what a terrible depth the standards of public decency had fallen.

Concluding, Mr. Asquith said, I cannot describe to you in adequate terms how strongly I feel that it is the duty of all of us at this time to avoid anything in the nature of recrimination. If there have been misunderstandings, let us bury them. Whatever differences of opinion we may have either as to the past or as to the future, let us give each and all the credit, as I do without any reservation, for the best motives and the most single-minded desire to serve the country and carry on the war, and let us, above all, each of us, do whatever he can, whether by speech or by action, by hearty cooperation, to facilitate the task which is before the country now. That is my hope, that is my desire, that is my intention, and I trust it is yours.

HAWAIIANS MAY CHANGE TAX ON INHERITANCES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, H. T.—Charles H. Merriam, secretary of the Tax Commission, proposes radical changes in the inheritance tax laws of Hawaii, these proposals to be taken up shortly by the commission. If they are found advisable, the commission will recommend to the Legislature that the laws be amended accordingly. Mr. Merriam recommends a graduated inheritance tax, instead of the present flat rate of 2 per cent on all sums inherited in excess of $5000, and 5 per cent taxed others than near relatives on sums over $500.

Under the proposed new rates near relatives would pay at the following rate: $5000 to $10,000 at 1 per cent; $10,000 to $20,000 at 2 per cent; $20,000 to $50,000 at 3 per cent; $50,000 to $75,000 at 5 per cent; $75,000 to $100,000 at 7½ per cent, and above $250,000 at 10 per cent. For distant relatives and friends the rate would be: 3 per cent for $500 to $5000; 5 per cent from $5000 to $20,000; 10 per cent from $20,000 to $50,000; 20 per cent from $50,000 to $100,000, and 30 per cent for $100,000 or more.

A special class includes aliens, whereby the rate of tax shall be 25 per cent of the market value of inherited property above $500.

FLORIDA PLANS DRAINING OF EVERGLADES

Governor Catts Says It Is Most Important Problem Facing State—Opening of Institutions to Police Is Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—Plans for draining the Everglades were outlined by Governor-elect Sidney J. Catts in an address delivered at his inauguration here. Governor Catts said that this project is the most important matter facing Florida at present. The new Governor also took occasion to declare that he is an "apostle of a new and nation-sweeping tenet and a political doctrine which is, 'Nothing in Florida above the Nation's flag.'"

Under this doctrine, he said, the schoolhouse is to stand as an emblem of the nation's liberty; no money is to be given for any sectarian schools from the treasury; the freedom of speech, conscience and press is to be assured forever; there is to be no voting for any man or appointment of any man to public office if he owes his allegiance "to a foreign national potentate or a foreign ecclesiastical power"; the National and State liquor traffic is to be suppressed, and above all, under this doctrine, said Governor Catts, there is to be the crowning political dogma, "America for Americans throughout eternity."

Among the reforms which Governor Catts hopes to see effected during his administration are the opening of all closed institutions to police inspection; the adoption of the initiative, referendum and recall; changes in the primary laws; State prohibition, and the establishment of industrial schools for boys and girls. Going into each of these, and others at some length, the Governor said:

"The most important thing facing Florida today is the drainage of the Everglades, and if the incoming administration can succeed in doing this in the next four years, an event of as much moment will have transpired in the history of Florida as the opening of the Panama Canal was to the world. The first step in this direction, as I see it, would be an awakening of the people of Florida to the greatness of the project. One trouble about the matter is, the people living in other sections of the State are not in sympathy with the drainage of the Everglades as they should be. This we desire to develop by a speaking tour through the State at a not distant future, so that a spirit of cooperation and enlistment may be awakened everywhere. The first great project after this will be the floating of the first (about) $3,000,000 worth of bonds, and after that $3,000,000 more, which should put the whole section largely in a condition of cultivation, and after the first crop is made on this land you may look for prices to soar until the fabulous prices of California will be nothing to what this, the richest land on earth, will bring.

"Another thing that will claim our attention will be giving the Board of Equalization of Taxes more power, so that they shall not only have the right to equalize large and vast estates of private persons and corporations, but their privileges shall be extended to the vast systems of railways now penetrating our State.

"The primary law will also come in for its change, as the recent election muddle proved conclusively that it is very deficient in regard to second-choice votes. Just what the changes are to be cannot yet be said, but we notice that many newspapers of the State are taking this matter up, and are insisting upon it that the law shall be simplified and the second-choice vote cut out entirely. Our suggestion will be that not only this change be wrought, but that others also shall be effected which will materially change conditions of collusion and fraud, and which will simplify the ballot to such an extent that 'the wayfaring man, though a fool, need not err therein.'

"Many of our best thinking men also think that the time has come in the history of our State when the initiative, referendum and recall laws shall be put upon our statute books and become a corporate part of the laws of the land. They also think that, with proper provisions of protection, these laws should run the gauntlet from constable to the highest officers of the State, and thus insure in times of danger that no czar-like procedure shall ever be taken part in by any official or set of officials.

"Another problem that will come up for solution upon the initiative of the House and Senate, will be the matter of prohibition. This is a question which will not down until it shall be finally settled for what is best to the greatest masses of mankind. The liquor men of the State all feel that it is a question which will ultimately go against them, not only in Florida, but in the Nation.

"The next question that will come before us for solution will be the opening of all closed institutions within the State of Florida for police inspection, such as convents, parochial schools and other institutions of like nature. The taxing of all church property, with the exception of the pastoral homes and the churches themselves, and the same universal examinations for all teachers, whether they be in public or parochial or denominational schools. This possibly will have some disquieting effects upon legislation, but like the great question of prohibition will never down until it is settled upon a basis of Americanism.

"Another question which will claim the best thought and attention of our House and Senate is the matter of industrial schools and training for the boys and girls of Florida. The time is past when boys and girls know all about Latin, Greek, French, Hebrew, Sanskrit and all the ancient languages, and yet when they go to sell goods know nothing about how to be polite to people, to cut the goods right, or to retain their positions, and when they go to farm 'it will take two years to make their sugar cane grow big enough to chew.' If we desire to retain the respect of ourselves and the nations of the earth we must educate the hand as well as the brain. This is one of the great schemes which we hope to see instituted in Florida in the next four years.

"Another question of vital importance will be to get cooperation between the people and the railroads of the State, by a system of properly regulated freight rates which will insure to them the early shipping of their commodities, vegetables and fruit, no discrimination against them and such thorough cooperation as shall put the magnificent productions of Florida into the eastern markets on the same basis of railroad cooperation as California now enjoys. To do this we must have the attention of the railroads to such an extent that they must attend to the wants of Florida with no less avidity, by having plenty of cars always on hand, rapid transportation, low freight rates, etc., as now marks the shipping facilities from the wheat and corn regions of the West, and from the fruit regions of California. Such conditions as these will make Florida the golden State of the Union."

LOAN COMPANIES TO COMPETE WITH FARM LAND BANKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LINCOLN, Neb.—Western agents of eastern loan companies are much perturbed over the competition of the rural credit land banks that the Government is getting ready to launch in this section. Not the least of their apprehension is the fact that Governor Neville, in his inaugural message, asked for legislation that will permit banks and trust companies to invest their funds in these rural credit bonds and also for a law cutting down commissions on loans, with 2 per cent the maximum on small loans and 1½ per cent on loans in excess of $3000, regardless of the number of years the loan runs.

Several of the big companies already have in operation a system whereby 20-year loans may be secured, the interest and part of the principal being paid each year. The advantage this has over the Federal Land Bank is that no local organization of farmers is necessary and no borrower becomes responsible for the loans made to others. Its one disadvantage is that at present the interest carrying charge is larger than the Government proposes.

One possible outcome of the entrance of the Government as a competitor is that it may drive local money loaners to loaning upon second mortgages. It is claimed that with the use of good judgment in making these loans they will be almost as safe as first mortgages now because the land can be taken under a second mortgage foreclosure without the necessity of paying off the first mortgage and that this fact will make it easier to dispose of the land thus taken.

MUNITION WORK HAMPERED BY CAR BLOCKADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—Owing to the lack of transportation facilities, resulting in the tying up at the Black Rock terminals of miles of cars laden with soft and domestic coal, a number of iron foundries in the city, including the National, and several smaller works, have shut down temporarily, and unless some drastic measure is adopted at once to remove the congestion on the railway lines, thousands of workers in the munition factories, as well, will be thrown out of employment and the manufacture of war materials greatly impaired.

A number of coal dealers have notified customers that their stocks are exhausted. They declare there is no lack of coal, but that the shortage in their sheds is caused by the lack of transporting facilities.

Railway officials are trying to surmount the difficulty, but with greatly depleted crews their task is almost insurmountable. The Dominion Railway Commission has the matter in hand, and passenger services are being reduced on many lines. By this means it is hoped within a few days to loosen the blockade.

PROHIBITION OF LUXURIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—At a meeting of the Empire Club a resolution was adopted urging the Dominion Government to prohibit the importation of luxuries into Canada during the war. Governments, and municipal corporations were appealed to to refuse to spend money on anything but necessaries and the vigorous prosecution of the war. Everyone was exhorted to save and give for war purposes. Copies of the resolution are being sent to the Dominion, provincial and civic governments throughout Canada.

GRAIN DEALERS CONVENTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The Farmers Grain Dealers Association of Minnesota, a body of cooperative elevator men, will meet in annual convention here Feb. 14, 15 and 16. Main questions to be discussed are the existing car shortage, felt heavily in the grain trade, and the State inspection of grain.

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PLANNING BOARD FOR FINANCES OF STATE PROPOSED

Bill Filed in Senate Provides That All Appropriation and Bond Matters Be Considered Before the Legislature Opens

A "financial planning committee," to which all heads of State departments and boards seeking appropriations, as well as petitions for appropriations and bond issues, must present their proposition prior to the convening of each Legislature, is provided for in a bill filed in the Senate yesterday by Senator Malcolm Nichols of Boston. This measure is in line with the recommendations for a budget system made to the last Legislature by the former Commission on Economy and Efficiency. These recommendations were recently taken from the files of last year and referred to the Joint Ways and Means Committee of the present Legislature.

Objects of the bill filed by Senator Nichols are economy, saving of unnecessary appropriations and system in spending the State's money.

The bill calls for a committee to consist of the Senate and House chairmen of the Ways and Means Committee and the supervisor of administration. Department heads must submit their estimates for the year on or before Nov. 1, and other petitioners for money legislation must file their bills not later than the fourth Wednesday of November.

The Governor-elect is given the right to participate in the deliberations of the committee and to have access to all the information the committee possesses. The Governor may submit his indorsement of the committee's plans to the Legislature and may also submit supplementary statements, messages and recommendations as to matters involving State expenditures.

"The bill follows the budget idea," said Senator Nichols. "It provides that a financial plan must be prepared and submitted as soon as the incoming Legislature is ready for business."

Senator Chamberlain, at the Senate's session yesterday, had taken from the files of last year a resolve providing for better ventilation of the legislative committee rooms.

Among bills referred to committee was the Eight-Hour Bill applying to tour workers in paper mills.

In the House yesterday Mr. Baxter of Lynn, for the Committee on Payroll, reported an order that a schedule for $17,400, due to the members for traveling expenses, be adopted and sent to the Governor and council. The order was adoted under suspension of the rules moved by Mr. Baxter.

Appropriation bills were reported as follows by the Committee on Ways and Means: $21,000 for the Department of Weights and Measures; $1,853.61 for interest on the direct debt and temporary loans; $243,818 for salaries and expenses of the sergeant-at-arms; $360,750 for salaries and expenses o fthe Tax Commissioners; $276,750 for the Secretary's department; $131,436 for Civil War veterans and persons retired from the public service; $165,350 for the Department of Animal Industry; $225,800 for the Health Department; $130,500 for the Bank Commissioner; the committee also reported a bill to strike out from the act for a $200,000 loan by the Highway Commission the provision that interest days shall be Jan. 1 and July 1.

All matters in the calendar which related to routine business only were advanced one stage without debate.

Liquor Bills Filed

One Gives Women Vote on License, Other Relates to Polling Places

Two liquor reform bills were filed in the Massachusetts Legislature late yesterday. One, presented by Senator Edwin T. McKnight of Medford, would, if enacted, allow women to vote on the licensed saloon question. The other, on petition of a group of citizens of Chelsea, prohibits the carrying of liquors into a polling place or a town meeting.

Additional bills filed include the following:

Secretary Wilfrid Wheeler of the State Board of Agriculture—An appropriation of $3000 for encouragement of agriculture among children and youths; also for a referendum at the next State election, to the voters of Middlesex County, whether there shall be an independent agricultural school in that county.

Thomas E. Dowd—That the wages of laborers, teamsters, workmen and mechanics, permanently employed by cities and towns, shall not be less than $2.50 a day.

Francis Prescott—For monthly payment for milk and cream by milk contractors.

Selectmen of Stoneham and Others—That the Metropolitan Park Commission may construct a parkway from the junction of Main and South streets in Stoneham to Quannapowitt parkway in Wakefield.

Francis A. McKinney—For a bridge over the Charles River between Boston and Cambridge at River Street; also for a bridge between the same cities at Western Avenue.

Senator Bean—An act providing for at least two industrial homes for the needy blind, at which trades shall be taught.

Senator Beck—A veterans' preference bill exempting all who have been honorably discharged from the Army or Navy from the provision of the Civil Service laws when seeking public positions.

Senator Chamberlain of Springfield—Extending the Civil Service laws to library employees.

Thomas A. Winston—Eggs in cold storage be stamped with the date when they were put there.

Senator Bean—That the Metropolitan Park Commission be authorized to construct a sea wall on Broad Canal in Cambridge.

Senator Lawler—Increasing the salaries of the Civil Service Commissioners from $2500 to $4500 for the chairman and from $2000 to $4000 for the other members of the board.

RETAIL DEALERS IN KOSHER MEAT PROTEST PRICES

A mass meeting of retail dealers of "kosher" meat will be held in the Baldwin Place Synagogue in the North End Sunday afternoon to decide on further action relative to the high price of "kosher" meat and whether the boycott instituted by the retailers about two weeks ago shall be continued. The meeting will be held under the auspices of the North and West End Kosher Butchers Association.

About two weeks ago the butchers, following complaints from customers against the high prices, began to refuse to handle the fore quarters of lamb and veal, which they secure from wholesale firms in Brighton and Somerville because, as they stated, the wholesalers are demanding such high prices they are forced to ask retail prices their customers are refusing to pay.

There are about 450 Jewish meat stores in Boston, of which the managers of the majority are members of the association. In the past few days, they declare, the price of lamb at wholesale has advanced from 15 to 18 and 20 cents a pound while the price of veal has advanced from 15 to 17 cents a pound. These wholesale prices are so high the customers are refusing to buy and the small dealers are on the verge of being forced out of business. They claim that not only has the price of lamb and veal increased but that the quality has deteriorated.

Over three years ago a large number of Jewish women started a boycott against the high price of "kosher" meat in which it was declared that the retailers were chiefly to blame. At present the retailers are charging the wholesalers with demanding such prices that no profit and less business remains for the butcher.

STATE BUDGET IS $2,800,000 OVER EXPENSE OF 1916

(Continued from page one)

increase of $70,000 is requested for the work of improving rivers and harbors. The Public Service Commission asks $25,000 for an investigation of telephone rates and service.

Some of the more important estimates follow:

	Estimate for 1917	Expended in 1916
Legislative	$871,520	$476,480
Spec legislative inves	...	62,863
Executive	144,700	48,037
Auditor	48,650	45,501
Super administration	55,000	30,697
Treasurer	42,800	44,089
Tax commissioner	295,500	117,089
Controller of city accts	10,601	10,415
Secretary of State	285,250	263,654
Commr of public rec	6,375	6,209
Ballot Law Com	1,700	3,000
Bureau of Statistics	193,528	216,402
Reimburse, official bds	3,000	2,889
Com on Revis of Laws	29,500	11,914
Civil Service Com	100,000	65,815
Board of Retirement	58,500	46,479
Pensions	106,436	100,841
Sergeant at arms	270,602	237,436
Judiciary	630,450	623,520
Land Court	65,175	64,591
Health Department	230,800	217,213
Animal industry	179,770	157,073
Conciliation and arbi	26,000	21,650
Minimum Wage Board	27,360	16,416
Industrial Accident Bd	124,930	110,884
Labor & Industries Bd	131,574	100,718
Super Loan Agencies	10,835	9,199
Commr Wghts & Meas	27,500	19,984
Bank Commissioner	139,375	118,612
Public Service Com	203,000	179,082
Insurance Commissioner	97,327	92,635
State Police	219,696	218,315
Adjutant-General	900,098	707,147
Waterways Com	412,292	303,705
Highway Com	567,500	561,012
Mass Agri College	351,400	334,445
State Forester	270,000	252,020
Fish & Game Com	155,660	133,588
Board of Charity	1,782,603	1,528,438
Mental Disease Com	112,000	97,285
Consumptive hospitals	223,558	177,541
Charitable Instit	5,768,979	4,593,742
State and Military Aid	762,260	834,057
Correctional Instit	1,451,589	1,284,189
Education	1,882,198	1,731,576
Sinking fund, serial bonds, etc	1,078,253	858,191
Inst on public debt	1,853,161	1,695,508

It is considered certain that many of the estimates will be cut before they pass the hands of the House Ways and Means Committee, to which all propositions involving appropriations are submitted for consideration.

INQUIRY ORDERED ON LUIS D'ANTIN CASE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The State Department today instructed American Charge Parker at Mexico City and American Consul Williams at San Luis Potosi to investigate immediately the case of Luis d'Antin, Mexican embassy attache, who passed away while accompanying Ambassador Arredondo to Mexico City.

THANKS SWITZERLAND

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson has personally thanked Dr. Paul Ritter, the Swiss Minister, for the offer of the Swiss Government to cooperate with the United States in the President's proposal to the belligerents that they state their peace terms. Dr. Ritter called at the White House and discussed the prospects for peace.

"BUFFALO BILL" PASSES AWAY

DENVER, Col.—Col. William F. Cody, better known as "Buffalo Bill," old-time frontiersman and army scout, passed away here today. Of late years he had been a showman.

COMPULSORY TRAINING FOR BOYS OPPOSED

Peace Party Women Advocate National Referendum on Military Program—Objection to Sixth Line of Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A national referendum on the question of compulsory military training in the United States was urged upon the Senate Military Affairs Committee today by Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead of Boston, who was one of the spokesmen for the Woman's Peace Party, to whom the committee granted a hearing on the contemplated military training legislation.

Mrs. Ella Flagg Young of Chicago and Mrs. Amos Pinchot of New York were other speakers, the organization being represented by an attendance of about 50.

All three speakers were opposed to compulsory military training, Mrs. Mead expressing particular disapproval of the proposed sixth line of National defense. Mrs. Pinchot declared that it was necessary to guard against "insincere advocates of preparedness." She asserted that the proposed compulsory training plan would take young men at a critical age and develop in them destructive, rather than constructive ideas. She held that militarism would obliterate the individual contribution to society of all young men who came within its activities.

Charge Foreign Monopoly

Senate Committee Recommends Action by Legal Department

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Sweeping charges that "the American people are being forced to pay for one of the necessities of life many millions more than the fair value thereof," are made by the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee in a report of its investigation into the sisal and manila hemp importation business of the United States, filed late yesterday. The committee does not attempt to answer the legal questions involved, but refers them to the Department of Justice, with the expressed hope that "some means of checking the power of this monopoly may be found."

The committee gave hearings in its investigation, which was ordered by the Senate, because charges had been made that binding twine was being sold at exorbitant prices and that it was one of the large items of expense in the production of grain. The report goes at length into the sisal and manila hemp situation in the United States and in the countries from which it is imported.

Aside from urging the Department of Justice to investigate and take legal action if possible the committee also refers the subject to the State Department, with the recommendation that the matter be taken up through diplomatic channels to see if relief cannot be afforded.

BILLS RELATING TO AUTOMOBILES ARE INTRODUCED

Four new automobile bills were presented in the Massachusetts Legislature today including one for a new scale of fees for registration of motor vehicles. This bill, presented by Representative Bentley for the National Automobile Association, provides the following scale: $2 for a motorcycle; $5 for every commercial motor vehicle used solely as such and for every motor truck of capacity of one ton or less, and $3 additional for every additional ton or fraction in excess of one ton; $5 for every automobile for loss than 23 horsepower; $10 thence to 33 horsepower; $15 thence to 43 horsepower; $20 thence to 53 horsepower; $25 thence to 63 horsepower and $30 for every automobile of 63 horsepower and above.

Representative Wood of Fall River introduced a bill providing that 35 per cent of the sum received by the Commonwealth for licenses for motor vehicles shall be paid to the cities and towns in which the owners of the licensed vehicles reside or where the vehicles are chiefly used.

Representative Bentley of Swampscott filed a bill on petition of the National Automobile Association to amend the present law so that cities and towns shall be required to keep highways and bridges in proper condition for the use of motorists as well as for users of other vehicles and pedestrians.

Another bill, filed by Mr. Bentley for the same association, provides that failure of an automobile owner to have his machine registered or failure of a chauffeur to be licensed shall not prevent either owner or chauffeur from collecting damages in suits at law.

SERVICE IS PROTESTED

Headed by Assistant Attorney-General Arthur E. Seagraves more than a score of residents of the Blackstone Valley protested to the Public Service Commission today against the service being rendered by the New Haven road in the towns of Blackstone, Uxbridge and Whitinsville.

PROF. WENDELL OF HARVARD RESIGNS

Prof. Barrett Wendell '77 of Harvard University has resigned his professorship of English. In accepting his resignation the Harvard Corporation voted to make him Professor Emeritus of English. Professor Wendell's resignation will take effect at the end of the present half-year.

He has been connected with the department of English at Harvard since 1880. He was made an assistant professor in 1888 and a full professor in 1898. He was a lecturer at the Sorbonne and other French universities in 1904 and 1905, and was exchange professor from Harvard to the University of Berlin in 1914. He is the author of several novels and other books on English. He is a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, Massachusetts Historical Society, and a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Announcement is also made of the appointment of Raoul Blanchard, professor of geography in the University of Grenoble, as exchange professor from France to Harvard for the second half of the present academic year. Prof. William B. Munro has been granted a leave of absence for the second half of the academic years of 1917-1918.

CHANGE IN DATE MADE FOR RETURNS

Public service corporations of Massachusetts, operating under the jurisdiction of the Public Service Commission, were ordered today to file their returns with the commission for the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1916, not later than March 31. Heretofore the returns have been filed for the fiscal year ending June 30. The change in the date for filing returns was made under the general powers of the commission, but a bill was filed today petitioning the Legislature to amend the statutes so as to provide for the change in date.

Public service corporations throughout the country have long been contending for a change in the date for filing returns, as they claimed that with the fiscal year ending June 30 it was necessary to prorate many items of construction and repairs. The change in date has been indorsed by the Association of American Railway Accounting Officers, United States Independent Telephone Association, American Electric Railway Association, National Association of Railway Commissioners, State public service commissions, and the Interstate Commerce Commission.

BARKENTINE HERDIS LAUNCHED

The four-masted barkentine Herdis was launched at the Richard T. Green shipyard in Chelsea today with many mariners viewing the first square-rigged ship to enter Boston harbor in 20 years. Mrs. Kaja Isvald of New York, wife of one of the members of the Herdis Sailing Ship Company, the owners' named the boat. Two tugs towed the barkentine back to the Chelsea yard where the square rigging will be put on and within two weeks the Herdis is expected to sail for New York, where it is to load a cargo of general merchandise for Gothenburg, Sweden.

TRINITY CHURCH BUSINESS CHANGES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A reorganization of the system of managing the real estate holdings of Trinity Episcopal Parish, with the installation of more modern methods is announced.

Trinity, the wealthiest Protestant church in the United States, if not in the world, owns 360 houses in the Greenwich Village district of New York City and its holdings are assessed at $15,000,000. It is expected that a number of the old buildings will be torn down to make way for more modern structures.

William H. Wheelock, an officer of a leading real estate firm here, has been elected manager of the real estate of the parish.

SALARY INCREASES SOUGHT

A bill was filed in the Massachusetts Senate today seeking increases in wages for the members of the boiler inspection force in the office of the district police and the stenographers employed there. The act provides that all members of inspection force whose salaries begin at $1500 and have a maximum of $1750 shall hereafter begin at $1600 for the first year, $1700 the second, $1800 the third, $1900 the fourth, $2000 the fifth and $2100 thereafter. There are two stenographers in the department, one of whom has a salary of $1000 a year and the other $1200. Under the bill now filed the first is to be accorded progressive increases to $1100 in the second year of service, $1200 the third and $1300 thereafter. The second stenographer, whose salary is now $1200, is to have $1300 in the second year of service, $1400 in the third and $1500 thereafter.

RAILROAD CLUB DINES

The New England Railroad Club held its monthly meeting and dinner at the Hotel Brunswick last night. An address was made by H. S. Walton of the Boston & Albany Railroad. Mr. Walton spoke on "The Maintenance of Air Brakes." E. W. Holst presided and 150 were present.

SIMMONS COLLEGE

On Friday night the Brown University Glee Club will give a concert in the dormitory refectory of Simmons College under the auspices of the senior class for the benefit of the Simmons College endowment fund.

ROAD WIDENING FOR HORSE USES NOT ADVOCATED

Reports Cost Would Be $11,614,000 and Concludes It Would Be Cheaper to Build New Thoroughfares

The State Highway Commission submitted to the Massachusetts House today its report relative to experimental construction of sections of State highways for use by horses, horse-drawn vehicles and motor vehicles. There are about 1750 miles of State highway, costing $11,500,000. Estimates by division engineers are that it would cost $11,641,000 to widen the roads sufficiently to allow the construction of a roadway for horse-drawn vehicles on each side of the present State highways.

There would be very large expense where electric car tracks must be moved. In many places many buildings would have to be removed. Only in sparsely settled districts could the widening be made without tremendous expense. There has been a great increase of motor traffic and decrease of horse-drawn traffic. Counts made at 237 places in 1909, at 156 in 1912 and 192 in 1915, show that light horse-drawn vehicles numbered 83 in 1909, 60 in 1912 and 42 in 1915. Heavy horse-drawn vehicles were respectively 76, 68, 67. But motor vehicles were respectively 115, 260 and 517.

During 1912, for the same average day, 1764 trucks passed the various stations; in 1915, there were 7670. Similar results have been found by the Metropolitan Park Commission. From 1897 to 1907 the number of horses in the State fell off over 21,000, or to 179,175. In 1915, only 147,806 were assessed. Over 52,000 horses disappeared in the 18 years. In 1907 there were 9006 automobiles registered and 832 motorcycles. In 1916, 136,809 automobiles were registered, including 18,194 trucks and commercial vehicles, and 10,713 motorcycles, or 147,522 in all. The conclusion is that it would be cheaper to make new highways than to widen existing roads.

A petition was filed by George E. Wendell and numerous others for an act that the Commission on Fisheries and Game shall purchase, to the extent of such money as may be appropriated for the purpose and at not over 15 per cent more than the market price, lobsters with eggs attached caught on the shores of the State. Such lobsters caught by persons with a permit shall be held till bought. The commission shall liberate them near where they were caught.

Another bill from the same petitioner appropriates $8000 for the above purpose. A bill from Howard Hodgkins and others appropriates $2000 for the purchase of such lobsters found in the possession of lobster dealers. Another bill from the latter petitioner is similar to the first bill named, but permits the State commission to sell half of the lobsters so taken to the United States fish hatchery for propagation.

Thomas Curley petitioned for physical training for boys and girls as part of the prescribed course in all elementary and secondary schools.

Mr. Warner of Taunton introduced a bill on leave for an annual payment of $18,000 to the State Firemen's Association.

The local Dyers and Finishers Union of Lawrence petitioned for the appointment of a special commission of five to assist the Corporation Commissioner in securing greater taxation on property of domestic corporations.

The Dyers and Finishers Union of Lawrence petitioned for a special commission to investigate the condition of institutions of refuge and detention throughout the State. The same petitioners asked for a reduction of the hours of labor for women and children from 54 to 48 a week. They also asked for a resolution to Congress for an embargo upon the export of food supplies from this country. Another request of the same petitioners is for repeal of all the Civil Service rules and regulations.

The State Board of Labor and Industries asks for an extension of time to Jan. 20 in which to make their report on the hours and conditions of labor in hotels and restaurants. The State Board of Charity asked for extension of time to the second Wednesday of March for making its report on the care and treatment of juvenile offenders, unifying under one central authority the training and instruction of boys in industrial schools, and the acquisition by the State of the Suffolk School for Boys in Boston.

The National Automobile Association, the New England department and the Massachusetts division of the National Highways Association petitioned for amendment of the law so that motor vehicles shall be included in the provision that cities and towns shall make their ways reasonably safe and convenient for horses, teams and carriages at all seasons.

William B. Johnson petitioned that the Metropolitan Park Commission be authorized to rebuild the wharf on the premises of Thomas J. A. Johnson and William B. Johnson on Lechmere canal in Cambridge. John H. Dennis and others petitioned for an appropriation of $2000 for improvement of Long Cove in Rockport by removal of a ledge at the entrance and cutting off a ridge around the cove.

The county treasurers' association asked that the salaries of the treasurers of the several counties in the State shall be based upon the salaries paid to clerks of courts, each treasurer to have two thirds as much salary as the clerk of courts for his county.

SCHOOL BOARD CHANGE IS SOUGHT

John E. Beck, David J. Maloney and Lawrence F. Quigley were appointed at a meeting of Chelsea citizens held last evening at the library, to present to the Legislature plans to change the regulations governing the election of members to the Chelsea School Committee.

Under the present plan there are 10 members on the board with two elected from each of the five wards and the Mayor an ex-officio member. Three plans will be presented to the Legislature. The first calls for a board of five members to be elected at large. The second calls for a board of 10 with the Mayor an ex-officio member, five of the 10 members to be elected from their respective wards and the other five to be elected at-large. The third plan calls for 15 members, 10 to be elected as at present, two from each ward, and the other five to be elected at-large.

The meeting was presided over by William E. McClintock, former chairman of the Chelsea Board of Control. It was held upon the call of Mrs. Walter S. Fracker, president of the Chelsea Woman's Club.

RECRUITING MEETING HELD

For the purpose of devising some means of increasing recruiting in this State a meeting was held in the South Armory on Irvington Street. In addition to the members of the newly appointed publicity board of the National Guard of Massachusetts, Adjutant-General Pearson and practically all the line officers were present. The board went on record as favoring compulsory military service, but did not commit itself on the matter now before Congress.

HARVARD LECTURER NAMED

Prof. Roswell P. Angier, director of the Yale psychological laboratory, will give the weekly lecture in psychology at Harvard during the second half year. Harvard has been compelled to draw from the Yale department in order to continue the courses formerly given by Prof. Hugo Muensterberg. Prof. Herbert S. Langfeld and Dr. Leonard T. Troland, both of whom studied under Professor Muensterberg for a number of years, will assist.

CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL

The Cambridge City Council met last evening and reelected Edward J. Dumphy, Democrat, president on the first ballot. Mayor Rockwood's appointment of School Committeeman Charles F. J. McCue to a place on the Board of Library Trustees was confirmed. The appointment of Henry A. Penniman as City Treasurer was laid on the table, as was that of Richard H. O'Brien as City Messenger.

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BY
WILLIAM R. RATHVON, C.S.B., of Denver, Colorado,
Member of the Board of Lectureship of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass.

Thursday, Jan. 11	at 8:00 P. M., Maverick Congregational Church, Central Sq.,	East Boston
Friday, Jan. 12,	at 8:00 P. M., Watertown Town Hall, Main Street,	Watertown
Sunday, Jan. 14,	at 3:00 P. M., Allston Theatre, 128 Brighton Avenue,	Allston
Monday, Jan. 15,	at 8:00 P. M., Unitarian Parish House, 852 South Street,	Roslindale
Tuesday, Jan. 16,	at 8:00 P. M., Asbury Temple, Corner Main and Moody Streets,	Waltham

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CIVIL SERVICE CONFIRMATIONS ARE CRITICIZED

Secretary of Good Government Association Says Members Should Resign to Enable Naming of New Commission

In a letter to the Civil Service Commission which he made public last night, Robert J. Bottomly, secretary of the Good Government Association, declares it is the duty of the members of the commission to resign "if they cannot bring themselves to enforce the law under which they act, so as to make it possible for the Governor to appoint men who will enforce the law." He criticizes their confirmation of all appointments made by Mayor Curley of Boston.

Mr. Bottomly first publicly criticized the Civil Service Commission in an address at the convention of the National Municipal League at Springfield some weeks since. The commission requested a copy of his words, and replied that all of their confirmations of the appointments made by Mayor Curley had been made according to law.

Mr. Bottomly asserts that the commission lacks knowledge of its duties, and he says that in the year ending Sept. 30, 1913, the commission "began to object to its duties under the charter, and its report contained an argument of reasons for relieving the commission of this work. In the next year, ending Sept. 30, 1914, the commission expressly asked that legislation be enacted to relieve it of the responsibility of approving these appointments."

Then Mr. Bottomly goes on to ask the Commissioners to resign that the Governor may appoint men willing to administer the laws as they find them. He speaks of the appointments made by Mayor Curley and of their confirmation by the commission as follows:

"It is a matter of common knowledge that in some instances the qualifications of the candidates nominated by Mayor Curley have not been popularly supposed to be as great as qualifications of some of those nominated by Mayor Fitzgerald and rejected by the commission. The practical result of the way in which the commission has administered its work, the open opposition of its members to the duties imposed upon them by the charter, not only in the reports of the commission but in public addresses, their openly expressed lack of sympathy with the effort of the citizens of Boston to obtain under the new charter an increased efficiency in the work of its departments, has greatly disappointed many faithful citizens, and led to a very widespread question as to the efficiency of the Civil Service Commission as it is now constituted. The citizens cannot help comparing its first satisfactory work with the present deterioration of its efforts, and contrasting them with the service of the Finance Commission, which has followed faithfully the paths laid out for it by the charter.

"I am entirely justified in saying that this feeling exists, because there was a distinct effort made by some 15 or 20 citizens in a conference with Governor McCall to procure some relief by the appointment of more efficient and able persons in the personnel of the commission. This effort was not successful, doubtless I hope, because the Governor was not fully informed as to the needs of Boston or the workings of its new charter. It certainly could not have been from any lack of sympathy with the general purpose of the Civil Service Commission that the Governor has heretofore refrained from rendering it more efficient, since he has himself outlined an enlargement of its work by suggesting that the commission not only arrange for the original appointments but investigate the competency and fitness of the appointees after they have served in their positions."

ADAMSON LAW TOPIC OF BROCKTON DEBATE

BROCKTON, Mass.—The Adamson law was the topic discussed at a meeting of the Brockton Economic Club in Massasoit Hall last night. The speakers were Warren S. Stone of Cleveland, grand chief of engineers, who represented the trainmen; Charles S. Pierce, general solicitor of the Boston & Maine, and Charles L. Bardon, general manager of the New Haven, who gave the railroads' point of view, and Prof. Eugene Wambaugh of the Harvard Law School, who spoke for the general public.

Mr. Stone declared that 30 per cent of the mileage represented by the railroads appearing before the President in Washington had an eight-hour day already, and were not in the hands of a receiver.

Prof. Wambaugh said the Adamson law is only a temporary solution of the difficulty. Eight hours, he said, is a reasonable limit for an employee to work.

BOSTON POULTRY SHOW

Many people attended the opening yesterday of the five days' show of the Boston Poultry Association at Mechanics Building, where 8000 specimens are on exhibition. Judging commenced yesterday morning and continued up till evening. It is said that on account of the many specimens the work will continue until the last day. No important awards were made yesterday. The cat show opens today with an entry list of more than 300 and will continue for three days, this being the time limit allowed under the rules of the National Association

CLEANER TRAVEL POLICY SUPPORT URGED FOR ROADS

Athol Man Says Saloons Should Be Made to Take Care of Intoxicated Persons

Public authorities, business men, and private individuals should support the railroads in their efforts to improve conditions of travel from the vast majority of their patrons by prohibiting intoxicated persons from riding on the trains, in the opinion of Stephen E. French, general manager and superintendent of the Athol Machine Company, Athol, Mass.

In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. French declared that public authorities and individuals would do a far greater service to the community at large by indorsing the movement of the railroads for better conditions than by any endeavor to elicit sympathy for those who have incurred the penalties of the regulations, which the railroads have inaugurated recently for the benefit of respectable patrons, particularly women and children.

It would be wise, he adds, for the citizens to take such action in support of the railroads, as will go deeper than prohibiting intoxicated persons from the cars by requiring the liquor dealers on whose premises and from the purchase of whose goods these men become intoxicated to take care of all men in such a condition rather than to permit them to wander about the streets and become a nuisance and a disgust to the public, police, and railroads.

It is belated action by the railroads, he admits, but now that "they have been driven to take this stand because of the nuisance of drunkenness thrown upon them after the saloons close, the railroads need the support of each individual and of the general public," he says.

The attempt to arouse sympathy for those who have fallen under the provision of the regulations, Mr. French attributes in part to the "popularity" which accompanies charges made against railroads. Such charges, he observes, are beginning to be less "popular" than formerly, and in the present movement the most popular action will be one of support to the railroads in their efforts to benefit the whole community.

As long as licenses are granted for the sale of liquor, Mr. French believes that the public officials should see that the regulations under which liquor is sold and the provisions under which licenses are granted should be enforced.

In conclusion he says: "The liquor men are driving the people to demand National prohibition in spite of themselves. Every manufacturer and the public in general should back up this move on the part of the railroads."

EXPANSION OF HIGH PRESSURE SYSTEM SOUGHT

Completion of the high-pressure system of Boston, with a pumping station twice the capacity of that at present designed by the city officials in charge of the work, will mean a saving of more than $100,000 a year on insurance rates to the merchants and property owners of Boston, according to the members of the Boston Credit Men's Association, who held their twentieth anniversary meeting and dinner at the Boston City Club last night.

The 150 men at the anniversary meeting voted that "the recommendation of the engineers of the National Board of Fire Underwriters be followed as far as possible in order that the system be effective and that results may be such as will make it possible to secure lower insurance rates."

Willard C. Hill of the Fire Insurance Committee of the association, offered resolutions which, in part, follow:

"It is therefore felt that there is and has been a lack of appreciation on the part of the city officials as to the value of the protection that such a system, if well and properly installed, would furnish, and of the great need of the highest form of protection.

H. H. Humphrey, retiring president, was in charge of the meeting last night. Before the dinner began the election of officers for the next year was held. It resulted as follows: Herbert A. Whiting, treasurer and clerk; John R. Ainsley, Austin H. Decatur, Carl Dreyfus, Charles Fletcher, Frank C. Hatch, John J. Hennessey, Willard C. Hill, Fred L. Howard, Harry H. Humphrey, William M. Morgan, George C. Morton, Harry N. Milliken, Henry W. Patterson, Arthur P. Stone, Milton S. Thompson, William Q. Wales, directors. A president will be chosen by the directors at their next meeting.

POLICE WORK DESCRIBED

After calling attention to the Cambridge police force Chief Inspector Patrick J. Hurley asked Raymond B. Fosdick of New York what specific steps could be taken to remedy the conditions at the second lecture to the Cambridge police force under the auspices of Harvard University yesterday. Mr. Fosdick replied that he was not familiar with local conditions and consequently he could not give the specific advice desired. The lecture consisted chiefly of an outline of the organization of the various police departments at home and abroad and a consideration of the advantages and disadvantages of the military system.

MORE EVERETT REMOVALS

EVERETT, Mass.—Two of the three fire commissioners, Chairman George W. Faulkner and Clerk William Webster, were removed from office yesterday by Mayor John J. Mullen. The remaining member is George Nichols.

PRODUCERS OF MILK DISCUSS CONSTITUTION

New England Association Members Meet in Boston and Adopt Articles Practically as Prepared by Committee

More than 200 representatives of milk producers in New England met at the Quincy House this morning to consider the constitution which has been drafted for the New England Milk Producers Association. Representatives were present from the six New England states and the several state granges had delegates present.

The association takes the place of an organization of the same name, which included some 3000 farmers, and the new association claims a membership of over 20,000 farmers or what is said to be 80 per cent of the milk-producing plants in New England.

The new organization was formed in Springfield last month as a result of a call by the Hampden County Milk Producers Association.

At that time a committee was appointed to draft a constitution. At the meeting today Edwin O. Colby of Whitefield, N. H., presided, and Richard Pattee of Laconia, N. H., acted as secretary. These two officers headed the old association.

At the end of the forenoon session half of the articles in the constitution had been read, discussed and adopted by the delegates. There were several efforts to amend the constitution in some slight degree, but with few exceptions the articles and sections were adopted as presented by the committee.

Among those who discussed the purpose of the new association were W. T. Thompson of the Maine State Grange, J. T. Clark of the Vermont State Grange, A. T. Felker of the Connecticut State Grange, C. L. Tinkham of the Rhode Island State Grange, and Francis B. Parker of the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

The feature of the constitution is the provision for a central association composed of members from the different county associations, which will be practically the governing body of the main organization. This central association is also provided with an executive committee to deal with pressing subjects of interest to the association.

A provision in the constitution also directs the executive committee to take charge of all matters coming before the different legislatures that are favorable or unfavorable to the organization.

During the meeting many of the members of the association were asked if it would not be possible for the farmers to place any price they desired on their milk.

It was generally denied that the farmers could do this, it being pointed out that unusually high prices for milk in New England would almost surely tend to cause importations of milk from other parts of the country, even as far west as Wisconsin.

It is expected, however, that the new association will secure somewhat higher prices to the farmers.

BOSTON'S GAS PROBLEM AGAIN IN LEGISLATURE

Presentation of a bill in the Massachusetts Legislature to abolish the Boston sliding scale gas system—a measure which is aimed to secure a reduction in the price of gas in Boston and Brookline—has drawn the attention of the legislators to the opposition of the State Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners to the sliding scale system. This opposition was expressed not only in the report to last year's Legislature, in which the board recommended that the sliding scale be abolished unless the Boston Consolidated Gas Company dissolved its association in affiliated companies, but also in the original report on the subject before the system was accepted 10 years ago.

Members of the Legislature are making inquiries about the system and its history in Massachusetts, with particular emphasis on the prices paid by the gas consumer and the prices likely to be paid if another system should be introduced. The subject is expected to be one of the most important before the Legislature this year. The bill to abolish the system was introduced by Representative Lewis R. Sullivan of Dorchester.

By the provisions of the act the maximum standard price of gas was fixed at 90 cents, and the standard dividend under such a charge at 7 per cent per annum. The law was passed on May 26, 1906. On June 30, 1906, the company reduced the price of gas from 90 cents to 85 cents. On July 1, 1907, the price was reduced to 80 cents. It has remained at that figure ever since.

BOSTON FISH BUREAU

George E. Willey, who has been president of the Boston Fish Bureau for eight years, was reelected for his ninth year at the forty-second annual meeting of the bureau at the City Club last evening. John Burns Jr., the vice-president, Lewis H. Lee, the treasurer and F. F. Dimick, secretary, were also reelected.

HONOLULU BOND ELECTION

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, H. T.—A bond election will be held in Honolulu on Feb. 21, at which the people of the city will vote on the proposition of floating a bond issue of $480,000 to complete water and other improvements.

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21 Women's Dress Coats of Vicuna or Baffin Seal, fur trimmed, worth 45.00 to 50.00 ... 35.00
40 Women's Bolivia Velour Coats, worth 25.00 ... 18.50
35 Women's Genuine Sealette Coats, Skinner satin lined, worth 39.50 ... 29.50
Women's Afternoon Dresses, worth 21.50 ... 15.00
Women's Evening Dresses, worth 29.50 ... 18.50
Women's Serge Dresses, worth 16.50 ... 12.50
Women's Afternoon Dresses, worth 29.50 ... 21.50
Women's Blanket Bath Robes, worth 5.75 and 6.50 ... 4.95
Women's Corduroy Lounging Robes, worth 5.75 ... 3.95
Crepe Kimonos, worth 1.50 ... 1.00
Albatross Kimonos, worth 3.95 and 4.95 ... 2.95
Embroidered Wool Crepe Kimonos, worth 5.75 ... 3.95
Wool Challie Kimonos, worth 6.00 ... 3.95
Women's 2-Clasp Kid Gloves, worth 2.00 ... 1.50
Women's 16-Button Milanese Silk Gloves, worth 1.00 ... 79c
Women's Boots, worth 4.00 ... 2.85
Women's Beaded Black Slippers, worth 5.00 ... 3.85
Women's Lace and Georgette Blouses, worth 5.00 to 5.75 ... 2.98
Women's Crepe de Chine Blouses, worth 5.00 ... 3.95
Women's Georgette and Crepe de Chine Blouses, worth 7.50 ... 5.00
Women's Fussy Willow Taffeta Blouses, worth 7.95 ... 5.75
Women's High Grade Blouses, worth 12.50 to 15.00 ... 8.95
Fancy Circular and Square Veils, worth 1.50 to 4.00, each ... 89c
Square Crepe Chiffon Veils, worth 2.00, each ... 79c
Mesh Veilings, worth 87½c to 1.25 a yard ... 39c
Women's Union Suits, worth 3.00 to 3.50 ... 1.98
Women's Union Suits, "seconds" of 1.00 to 1.50 grades ... 69c
Women's Silk Knickers, worth 3.00 to 4.00 ... 1.98
Women's Swiss Vests, worth 1.00 to 1.25 ... 69c
Women's Summer Vests, "seconds" of 25c grade ... 14c

Black Silk Duvetyne, 27-inch, worth 1.50 a yard ... 49c
Navy Blue Charmeuse, 54-inch, worth 3.50, a yard ... 2.59
White Sport Tussah Cascade, 40-inch, worth 3.00, a yard ... 1.95
Plain and Fancy Silks and Crepe de Chine, worth 1.00 to 1.50, a yard ... 69c
Imported Novelty Silks, 40-in., worth 5.00 to 7.00, a yard ... 1.98
Black Taffeta, pure dye, yard wide, worth 2.00, a yard ... 1.59
Black Crepe Charmeuse, 40-inch, worth 2.50, a yard ... 1.85
36-inch Plain Satin, worth 79c ... 65c
36-inch Spun Glass, worth 25c ... 18c
32-inch Black and White Striped Venetian, worth 59c ... 49c
Linen Pattern Cloths, 8x8, worth 6.00 ... 5.00
Linen Pattern Cloths, 8x12, worth 7.50 ... 6.00
71-in. Damask, worth 2.00 ... 1.59
Napkins, worth 5.00 ... 4.00
Huck Towels, worth 25c ... 19c
Turkish Towels, worth 62½c ... 50c
Linen Crash, worth 21c ... 16c
1 Point Venice Centrepiece, worth 45.00 ... 25.00
1 Venetian Centrepiece, worth 28.00 ... 18.00
1 Mosaic Scarf, worth 18.00 ... 12.50
4 Cluny Cloths, worth 35.00, each ... 25.00
4 Madeira Sets, 25 pcs., worth 27.00 ... 18.50
Bleached Sheets, 63x99, worth 1.00 ... 40c
Bleached Sheets, 90x108, worth 1.40 ... 1.15
Bleached Pillow Cases, 45x38½, worth 27c ... 23c
Bleached Sheeting, 63 inches wide, worth 33c ... 28c
Pillow Tubing, fine quality, 42 inches, worth 25c ... 19c
Silver and Gold Lace Flounces, 24 in. to 36 in., worth 2.50 to 4.00 yd. ... 1.69
Colored Net Lace Flounces, 14 in. to 27 in., worth 1.75 to 3.00 yd. ... 98c
Real Princess and Bretonne Lace Bands, worth 1.50 to 2.50 yd. ... 59c
Silver and Gold Hand-Run Flounces, 14 in. to 18 in., worth 2.50 to 3.50 yd. ... 1.35
Tunics, in black and opalescent, worth 15.00 each ... 5.98
8 Black Embroidered Lace Robes, worth 25.00 each ... 11.95

Misses' New Broadcloth Suits, worth 25.00 ... 15.75
Worth 29.50 ... 18.50
Misses' Suits, worth 22.50 to 25.00 ... 12.50
Children's Rompers, 1 to 4 yrs., worth 2.50 ... 1.89
Infants' Imported Dresses, hand made, long and short, 6 mo. to 2 yrs., worth 1.50 and 1.75 ... 1.35
Infants' Imported Hand Made Dresses (small lot), up to 6 yrs., worth 6.50 to 18.50 ... 3.95 to 7.50
Boys' Wash Suits, stripes and plain colors, 2 to 5 yrs., worth 1.00 to 1.25 ... 85c
Children's Colored Coats, 2 to 6 yrs., worth 10.00 ... 7.50
Children's Velvet Hats, worth 1.95 and 2.95 ... 1.29
Children's Rain Capes, 2 to 6 yrs., worth 1.95 ... 1.50
Infants' Corded Silk Bonnets, worth 1.00 ... 65c
Children's Heavy Cotton Underwaists, worth 35c ... 25c
Misses' Dancing Corsets, mercerized coutil, elastic top, worth 1.50 ... 98c
Children's Velour Hats, worth 5.00 ... 3.50
Children's Velvet Semi-Dress Hats, worth 3.50 to 5.00 ... 1.00
Children's Between Seasons' Hats, worth 5.00 ... 2.50
Men's Negligee Shirts, worth 2.00 ... 1.48
Men's Silk Shirts, worth 4.50 ... 3.35
Men's Pajamas, worth 2.50 ... 1.95
Men's Domet Pajamas, worth 1.50 ... 1.19
Fancy Ribbons, 8½ inch, worth 89c ... 39c
Taffeta Hairbow Ribbon, 5½ inch, worth 25c ... 18c
French Satin Ribbon, 7 inch, worth 98c ... 49c
Brocade Ribbon, 5 in., worth 39c ... 29c
Brocade Ribbon, 7½ in., worth 95c ... 59c
Imported Black Velvet Ribbon, 4 inch, worth 89c ... 49c
Odd White Stamped Linens, worth 50c to 63c ... 39c
Odd White Linens, stamped, worth 75c ... 49c
Odd White Stamped Linens, worth 1.25 and 1.50 ... 89c
Odd White Stamped Linens, worth 1.00 ... 69c
Silk Floss Pillows, 24x24, worth 75c ... 65c
Silk Floss Pillows, 24 inches diameter, worth 75c ... 65c
Men's Motor Ulsters, worth 30.00 to 35.00 ... 24.50
Men's Imported English Ulsters, worth 45.00 to 50.00 ... 37.50

Imported Limousine Robes, worth 35.00 ... 22.50
Dogskin Fur Robes, worth 35.00 ... 24.50
Silver-Plated Casseroles, worth 3.75 ... 2.59
3-Piece Carving Sets, worth 5.50 ... 3.75
Silver-Plated Hot Dish Trivets, worth 5.00 ... 2.95
Celluloid Stainless Steel Medium Knives, worth 6.75 a dozen ... 4.50
Cut Glass and Sterling Salt and Pepper Shakers, worth 1.00 a pair ... 65c
Velour Arm Chairs, worth 39.50 ... 26.50
3-Piece Tapestry Library Suites, worth 310.00 ... 165.00
Ivory Rattan Arm Chairs, tapestry, worth 18.00 ... 12.75
Mahogany Bureaus, colonial, worth 68.00 ... 53.00
Colonial Mahogany Chiffoniers, worth 58.00 ... 40.00
Hard Black Hair Mattresses, 4 ft. 6 in., 45 lb. weight, worth 37.50 ... 28.50
Feather Pillows, 20 inches, worth a pair 6.00 ... 4.50
Downy Geese Pillows, 22 inches, worth a pair 11.50 ... 3.00
Mahogany Secretaries, worth 55.00 ... 37.50
Mahogany Rockers, velour, worth 35.00 ... 25.00
Pleated Morocco Hand Bags, worth 5.00 ... 3.50
Genuine Seal and Goat Seal Hand Bags, worth 5.00 ... 3.00
Black Seal Hand Bags, worth 5.00 ... 3.50
Mitered Mats, worth 4.00 to 9.00 ... 2.50 to 6.00
Plain Wilton Carpets, 3 to 10 yds., worth 4.50 yard ... 1.50
Silk Lamp Shades, worth 8.50 to 15.00 ... 6.50
Ivory Boudoir Lamps, decorated shades, worth 6.00 ... 4.50
Electric Floor Lamps, worth 7.00 ... 5.00
French China Dinner Sets, 130 pieces, worth 55.00 ... 42.50
Royal Nippon China Dinner Sets, 112 pieces, worth 35.00 ... 25.00
English Semi-Porcelain Dinner Sets, 122 pcs., worth 25.00 ... 17.50
Semi-Porcelain Dinner Sets, 112 pcs., worth 15.00 ... 10.00
French China Berry Sets, assorted decorations, worth 4.00 ... 2.50
French China Place Plates, worth 18.00 to 20.00 doz. ... 12.50

Birthday Bargains Are Now Offered in Every Section of Both Buildings

Watch for a NEW Bulletin of Bargains Every Day

TRADE SCHOOLS ARE DISCUSSED BY MASTER PAINTERS

Work Done by the Apprenticeship Shops in New Haven Described by Dr. Ireton

Trade schools and their relationship to American trades was the topic discussed at the convention of the Society of Master House Painters and Decorators of Massachusetts in Horticultural Hall this afternoon following election of officers in executive session this morning. Illustrated lectures were to be given by Dr. D. Louis Ireton of New York and others.

Dr. Ireton will tell about the Boardman Apprentice Shops in New Haven, Conn. Slides are to be shown of the boys at work on special "jobs" and also in the classrooms. One of the members of the society said that in New Haven the union men and master workers look on this school as a great asset as it is supplying trained American boys for the trades. Some of the municipal work is done by the young pupils who have constructed houses from the floor up and some of them have been sold before completed.

William E. Wall of Somerville, past president of the society, in giving the views of the society o. the subject of trade schools, emphasized three points. First, that it was not an attempt to get cheap labor, but an effort to get intelligent apprentices; second, that it is the only way in which American tradesmen can be supplied, as the old-fashioned apprenticeship system has been discarded in the United States for many years; and third, that it is the only way in which future master workmen for this country of any kind can be supplied, as the European War has taken many from the field and has stopped the immigration of skilled oversea workmen to the United States and young Americans have no other way of receiving the training.

DEFENSE INNOVATIONS FOR ARMY AND NAVY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Ordnance and aircraft innovations designed from lines developed by European belligerents have been authorized by both War and Navy Departments. They include Zeppelin type airships, large caliber mobile rifles and howitzers to be mounted on railroad trucks for the coast defense, or hauled by tractor engines over country roads.

Secretary Daniels announces that the "Zeppelin" will be constructed at once.

Army ordnance plants are already building at the Watervliet arsenal, New York, pilot guns of the 16 and 12-inch howitzers. Plans are virtually completed also for a 14-inch high power rifle with carriage for mounting on railroad trucks.

GIFT OF HOME FOR ANIMALS

Mrs. David Nevins of Methuen, one of the directors of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, has given her 400-acre farm in that town to the society as a home for animals.

MR. WELLS OPPOSES AGE PENSION PLAN

President Henry G. Wells of the Massachusetts Senate has publicly declared his opposition to the non-contributory age pension system proposed by Governor McCall. He will not work against its adoption but would, in case of a tie-vote necessitating his action, vote against the proposition, he said. President Wells also intimated that he favored health insurance as the next step in the State's social welfare program.

A joint public debate on age pensions and health insurance is being arranged between Wendell P. Thore of the Social Insurance Commission and A. A. Berle, Jr., of Cambridge, the latter to take the opposition side.

TUFTS ALUMNI DINNER

The Tufts Alumni dinner will take place at the Hotel Vendome this evening when members of the Tufts varsity football team will be guests. David T. Montague '89, of this city, is to be toastmaster and the speakers will include President Hermon C. Bumpus of Tufts College, Mayor Harold E. Sweet '98, of Attleboro, and Dr. Charles Whelan of Hingham, head coach of the Tufts football team.

WEST POINT APPOINTEE

LYNN, Mass.—Congressman Phelan has named Paul Seymour Durney, 33 Laighton Street, a high school student, for appointment to West Point. He headed the list in a competitive examination held several weks ago. John E. Lahey, 10 Blaisdell Terrace, and Walter M. Sullivan, 24 Olive Avenue, Lawrence, are named as alternates.

LIQUOR NOTICES IN CARS PROTESTED

Consistency demands that the Boston Elevated shall bar liquor advertisements from its cars said Mrs. Mary C. Gallup, president of the Boston Women's Publicity Club, at a luncheon of that organization held yesterday at Hotel Thorndike. The speaker held that this action on the part of the company would be but a logical sequence to the recent ruling barring from the trains persons under the influence of liquor, and that it was not consistent for the company to discourage drunkenness by one regulation and to continue to encourage it by another. She intimated that if it was disagreeable to passengers to be placed in personal contact with intoxicated persons it was also disagreeable to them to have liquor advertisements thrust upon their notice.

The visiting speakers were John H. Fahey of Worcester, who pointed out the important part women might play in changing the type of control of the newspapers of the United States, a control which at present, Mr. Fahey declared, is largely political and capitalistic; and E. C. Johnson of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, who talked on "Reasons for Increased Costs of Foods."

NEW OFFICIAL CRITICIZED

Allison G. Catheron, chief probation officer of Suffolk County, was criticized last night as having been antagonistic to labor when he was a member of the State Legislature by the Boston Central Labor Union's executive board. The executive board instructed its legislative committee to present a bill to the Legislature making it obligatory for all candidates for appointive offices to be residents of the town, city or county in which they are seeking appointment.

Filene's

Men's tub silk shirts $3.35—priced like markdowns

FINE tub silk shirts that will wash like a handkerchief. Fresh, new;—arranged for from eight to twelve months ago, so that they could be made up in the makers' least busy moments.

Rich peaches-and-cream colors, dignified quiet colors, big broad eloquent striped shirts—rich purples, reds, greens, black and white, tans, blues. Just one price $3.35—sizes 14 to 17.

New soft cuff shirts at 85c—priced like markdowns

(Filene's—Street Floor—Sizes 13½ to 18)

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER—BOSTON

Jamerson Clothes Shops

PHILADELPHIA BOSTON
ST. LOUIS KANSAS CITY

Reduction Sales vs. the Third Floor Plan

There are no "Reduction Sales" in the NEW PLAN OF CLOTHES SELLING. All year round, you pay one fixed price, which is based on the actual value of the goods, instead of a price-mark on a ticket. That is one reason why you can save from $5 to $10 here and get new, seasonable, stylish,

$25, $20 and $18

Overcoats and Suits

At One Fixed Price

$15

Some more reasons!

There are no high first-floor rents, no free deliveries; no charge accounts and bad debts; no floormen or window-dressers. All this means you can

Save from $5 to $10

Jamerson Clothes Shops

"Of National Importance"

DEXTER BUILDING

453 Washington St. Third Floor

Other Stores:

PHILADELPHIA Second Floor 1425 Chestnut St. | ST. LOUIS Carlton Bldg., 6th and Olive Sts.

KANSAS CITY Bonfils Bldg., 10th and Walnut Sts.

Take Elevator Save $5 to $10

Open Saturday Evening Until 9

TARIFF PROBLEM AS IT IS VIEWED BY PROF. TAUSSIG

Recent U. S. Tariff Commission Appointee Has International Reputation on Subject and His Writings Reveal His Ideas

To what extent the tariff, an economic problem, may be removed from the depths of partisan politics, how far future tariff legislation may be expected to be based upon, and proceed from, definite and specific facts, and what contribution a commission intrusted with broad powers of investigation may make toward the achievement of enlightened tariff legislation are considerations which arise with the announcement of the appointment of Prof. Frank W. Taussig of Harvard University as a member of the United States Tariff Commission, with the possibility that he may be designated the chairman of that commission.

It is interesting to recall that President Taft called a university professor to the chairmanship of the Tariff Board, provided by the Payne-Aldrich Tariff Act of 1909, when he selected Prof. H. C. Emery of Yale for that position. As the first appointee for the new commission President Wilson names Professor Taussig. In this connection, it is relevant to mention the appointment of Prof. Thomas Nixon Carver of Harvard as Director of the Federal Rural Organization Service and that of Prof. A. C. Miller of the University of California as a member of the Federal Reserve Board.

For more than 30 years Professor Taussig has been a student of the tariff. His studies and writings, continuous through more than three decades, have won for him an international as well as a national reputation as a leading and authoritative writer on the tariff. The results of his studies have appeared in the "Tariff History of the United States," "Silver Situation in the United States," "Wages and Capital," "Principles of Economics," and "Some Aspects of the Tariff Question," and in addition he has been editor of the Quarterly Journal of Economics and a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

What attitude he may be expected to assume toward the tariff as an agent of the Federal Government is of special interest at this time. From an examination of his writings it is apparent that the protectionists will find in him no exponent of their extreme doctrines. It is equally true that, inclining toward the broader view of the tariff as an international rather than a national problem, the advocates of unrestricted free trade will scarcely have in him an unreserved champion of their views.

From his writings the reader gains the impression of an economist with strong leanings toward free trade, who believes that a protective tariff in a country with young industries may be justified, but further that the industries of the United States are, on the whole, full-grown, and for that reason they should be able to stand upon the strength of their own economic foundation rather than behind a protective tariff wall. "Some Aspects of the Tariff Question" seems to indicate more the practical opportunist rather than the doctrinaire in dealing with the tariff.

Were the commission of which he has been appointed a member (subject to confirmation by the Senate) intrusted with the powers of fixing tariff rates, the protectionist and the industry which has been fostered by a protective tariff would have no cause for alarm over the possibility of immediate sweeping reductions or radical changes in the tariff, as threatens, if it does not actually occur, with the advent of each new Congress and political party in control of affairs in Washington.

As a member of a commission with broad powers for investigation Professor Taussig will doubtless insist on those methods of approaching the subject that he has utilized so thoroughly as a scholar, that is, impartiality to the facts presented, the compilation of reliable statistics and their careful analysis and application to the concrete problem under consideration.

The tariff has so long been the "football of politics" that thinking men, in increasing numbers, are beginning to demand that tariff legislation shall be based on facts rather than on the shortsighted policies of partisan politics and sectionalism at their worst, that a tariff once established shall not be subjected to sudden changes for political reasons, and that the tariff being an economic problem its solution should be based on economic considerations.

In view of some progress toward better tariff legislation, it is reasonable to suppose that a nonpartisan tariff commission of members with the standing and reputation of Professor Taussig will be able to make a constructive step forward in the solution of the tariff problem, even though its accomplishment may be restricted to the presentation of reliable statistics with which congressional committees may take issue and reject, as happened in the case of the Tariff Board on June 4, 1912, when the House Committee of Ways and Means took issue with the board on the costs of production in the cotton schedule.

The views of Professor Taussig on the usual methods of passing tariff legislation and the functions of a commission similar to the Tariff Commission of which he has been appointed a member are indicated in his comment on the Payne-Aldrich Tariff Act of 1909. In the "Tariff History of the United States," he writes:

"During the session there was talk, especially among the advocates of downward revision, of the desirability of a tariff commission. Some persons went so far as to suggest a commission which should be intrusted by Congress with the power of fixing tariff rates, and readjusting them from time to time 'according to conditions'; a scheme obviously impracticable.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Prof. Frank W. Taussig

"But there was much to be said in favor of creating a body with powers of investigation. Hearings before congressional committees, as has been said, are most unsatisfactory sources of information. And there is need for information. The endeavor to apply the 'true principle' (of equalizing costs of production), while far from being a solution of the real problem underlying the tariff controversy, is of importance in reference to vested interests and the disturbance of existing adjustments. It is important, too, toward ascertaining how far monopolies are getting excessive profits under the shelter of 'unduly' high duties.

"On all such topics sifted and accurate information is called for. A permanent body of competent persons can do much toward clarifying public opinion and promoting careful legislation. The proposal of a tariff board having functions of this sort was welcome to the Administration, but very unwelcome to the extreme protectionists."

The "true principle" to which reference was made in the foregoing quotation was enunciated in the Republican national platform of 1908 in these words: "In all tariff legislation the true principle of protection is best maintained by the imposition of such duties as will equal the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad, together with a reasonable profit to American industries."

The "true principle" he describes as having the "engaging appearance of moderation; yet leads logically to the most extreme results. Little acumen is needed to see that, carried out consistently, it means simple prohibition and the complete stoppage of foreign trade. Anything in the world can be made within a country if the producer is assured of 'cost of production, together with reasonable profits.'

"Consistently and thoroughly applied, the 'true principle' means that duties shall be high enough to cause anything and everything to be made within the country, and international trade to cease. On the other hand, the 'true principle' consistently analyzed, means simply that the more disadvantageous it is for a country to carry on an industry, the more desperate should be the effort to cause the industry to be established."

Inquiries leading to a comparison of domestic and foreign cost and a comparison of the difference in cost with the rates of duties, in Congressional committees, he observes, "can lead to no accurate results. The persons who appear as witnesses are almost invariably interested producers, and the figures and statistics presented by them are of very doubtful value.

"Any one who looks over the reports of these hearings must observe how vague and obviously exaggerated are the recurring statements about wages and cost of production. If accurate information on these matters were desired, the effective method would be to engage agents or 'experts,' say from the Bureau of the Census or the Bureau of Corporations, and give them a year or two in which to make careful investigation.

"Even so, in view of the variations of the cost of production in different establishments, and the difficulty of selecting the representative firms, it may be questioned how far usable results could be got. At all events, no such systematic procedure was thought of."

If the methods of securing the facts on the tariff and the passing of tariff legislation in Congress are indefensible, the persistent "tinkering" with the tariff by each new Congress or at each change of political power is equally so. On the desirability of making any change in the tariff policy by gradual steps Professor Taussig says in his "Principles of Economics":

"Making all possible allowances for the various ways in which the initial burden has been offset in the United States, there probably remains a heavy debit balance against protection, through the creation of industries dependent upon it. These present the problem, always difficult, of the claims of vested interests.

"No one would propose that persons who had in good faith made great investments in plants, on the reasonable supposition of the continuance of the protective policy, should be deprived of the protection suddenly and without notice.

"It is true that their own statements regarding the rates of duty which they 'need' are always exaggerated, and that a much greater reduction is usually feasible without real breakage, than they are willing to admit. None the less the breakage is to be avoided. The reaction against protection, if it should come, ought to proceed by gradual and tentative steps.

"This sort of consideration, however, need not be shown with regard to many raw materials, in producing which no considerable plant is needed. Such, for instance, is wool, on which the United States has long maintained a heavy duty, not defensible on any solid economic ground.

"The tariff act of 1894 was wisely framed so far as to abolish once for all the wool duty; this was the one bold step taken in that unfortunate and shortlived measure. The duties on timber, hemp, coal, are similarly indefensible, and could be done away with at short notice."

Of the obvious bad aspects of the existing methods of tariff legislation—"The pressure of interested producers to obtain measures favorable to themselves, the contributions of a semi-corrupt character to party chests, the log rolling by which each legislator strives to secure, in the general scramble, duties that will be of benefit, or at least will be thought of benefit, to his own constituencies"—he remarks:

"The tendency, in popular government, for each representative to press the real or supposed interests of his special constituents is the greatest evil of democracy. It has been experienced to the full in our tariff legislation."

As a contrast to the glowing achievements of protection as expressed by the ardent protectionist, and the possibilities of free trade as predicted by the advocate of that system, in the present stage of international economic thought by the masses may be set the concluding sentence in "Some Aspects of the Tariff Question," by Professor Taussig: "The sober-minded investigator will be slow in laying too much stress on single causes, slow in generalization, slowest of all in prediction."

PRESIDENT ASKED TO URGE PROHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The State Anti-Saloon League has passed a resolution requesting the national executive committee of the league, pending the adoption of a Federal prohibition amendment, to petition President Wilson to do upon this "much more important issue, in behalf of the vastly larger constituency interested, substantially what he did in behalf of certain labor organizations, viz., that it petition the President to use his powerful influence with this Congress to secure the immediate enactment of the legislation which will accomplish national prohibition of the liquor traffic, which traffic can be taxed out of existence by mere majority vote of Congress, and secure provision by Congress for the appointment of a Federal commission to study the working of such national prohibition and report on its results."

CARPENTERS OFFERED $7 A DAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—The Government of Canada is advertising for 600 carpenters for work on munitions plants in Europe. The wage offered is $7 for an eight-hour day, work being promised for four months.

RURALES CORPS OF MEXICANS TO BE ORGANIZED

War Department Issues Instructions to That Effect—Measures Taken for Development and Restoration in Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Mexican News Bureau in this city says: Under instructions from the Department of War, a corps of "Rurales" is being organized on the same lines as the prerevolutionary body that did effective work in suppressing banditry.

Reports from the Territory of Tepic are that conditions in all respects are normal, that complete tranquillity prevails, enabling the resumption of mining and other industries, and that especial attention is being paid to the subject of education, the number of schools having been increased.

A new schedule of taxation on amusements has been established as follows: Five per cent on the receipts of all dramatic, comedy and opera companies and 10 per cent on moving pictures and comic operas.

A Normal School has been established in the State of Sinaloa for the training of teachers to supply the demand caused by the constantly increasing number of schools established by the Government.

The local authorities of Mazatlan have begun a comprehensive system of embellishment of that city, including the renovation of plazas, planting of flower gardens and lawns and other attractions.

The Governor of Sonora reports that complete tranquillity prevails in that State. Many mines have resumed operations and others are preparing to do so.

The orange crop in Sonora amounted to over 250 carloads for export, while large quantities of the fruit are consumed at home.

In order to encourage the refining of petroleum in the Republic instead of exporting it for that purpose, a concession has been granted for the maintenance of a refinery at La Barra de Tamos, in Temaulipas, and construction work has commenced.

Foreigners have been granted four months' extension of time in which to pay for mines and real estate that they may be acquiring from the Government, in order to facilitate the development and restoration of all kinds of industries.

Official reports state that railway traffic between the cities of Puebla and Oaxaca, suspended a short time owing to a strike, has been restored, the dispute which caused the trouble having been settled satisfactorily.

A special commission has been appointed to undertake the revaluation of all property in the Federal District with the exception of a few suburbs whose population is largely Indian.

The chief of the Department of Labor of the State of Guanajuato has recommended to the Governor the establishment of a workingmen's congress similar to those in some of the other states, for the purpose of dealing with all matters relating to the welfare of the laboring class.

Among other improvements in the port of Tampico, two lighthouses with lanterns of high power are to be installed on the jetties leading to the deep-water channel.

The Department of Fomento has granted a concession for the draining of Lake Ouitzco, in the State of Michoacan, a shallow body of water, thereby adding to a large amount to the arable land of that locality.

On the twenty-fourth of December over $600,000 in paper money was publicly burned in Veracruz, being voluntary contributions made by various persons for the reduction of the public debt.

Construction work will soon be commenced on a line of railroad connecting the City of Hermosillo, capital of the State of Sonora, with the port of Kino, on the Gulf of California. From that point a line of steamers will be established connecting with various ports in California. It is also intended to extend the railway from Hermosillo to Agua Prieta on the boundary line opposite Douglas, Ariz.

The National Treasury has published a long list of oil companies that have failed to comply with the law and has given notice that they will not be permitted to perform development work or carry on operations of any kind until they have done so. Many of the companies are controlled by foreigners and all are receiving equal treatment with the native concerns.

General Fernando Davila has been installed as Governor of the State of Guanajuato in place of Dr. Siurob, who resigned in order to attend to private business.

Because of the large crop of rice harvested in Mexico, the former import tax of about 1 cent per pound was restored on Jan. 1, having been temporarily suspended during the food shortage.

JUDGE LANDIS HEARS 2-CENT RATE CASE

CHICAGO, Ill.—Hearing of the "two-cent rate case," involving the enforcement of the Illinois law fixing the passenger rate within the State at two cents a mile was begun before Judge Landis in the United States District Court.

On the result of the case depends whether 28 railroads may charge 2.4 cents a mile for passenger service in Illinois, the rate held by the Interstate Commerce Commission to be reasonable.

GUATEMALA RICH IN NATURAL RESOURCES

San Francisco Banker Says She Needs Capital to Aid in Her Fuller Development

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—"The more we increase our trade the greater will be the prosperity of our country," said John Clauson, manager of the foreign department of the Crocker National Bank of this city, in giving his views on the commercial and financial opportunities of Guatemala. "Manufacturers are beginning to realize that the most aggressive competitors are not their fellow-countrymen engaged in international trade, but rather the powerful combination of merchants in other countries. While we therefore now have first place in the field of commercial expansion, when the war is over exactly the same opportunities will again be open to our contemporaries in Europe and those of other nations who will not be tardy in the endeavor to regain markets lost during their enforced activity.

"The Republic of Guatemala—situated east of Mexico—covers an area of about 50,000 square miles, with an estimated population of 2,120,000 inhabitants—the largest of any Central American country—of which 125,000 reside in the capital, Guatemala City. Close observers, travelers and investors have been impressed with its great potential richness.

"The guiding force is its President, Manuel Estrada Cabrera. The country has a good system of primary education, supported by the Government with some 2000 public schools and a university for the study of liberal professions. According to the report of the Secretary of Finance of the Government of Guatemala, made under date of April 14, 1915, its debt amounted to $13,304,759.79, United States gold, made up as follows: English debt, $11,785,314.39; internal debt, $1,519,445.40.

"The English loan, in spite of the expenditure of large sums on public works and charitable institutions of the country, has received its interest in advance, and this feature is being very favorably commented upon by British capitalists. The municipalities of Guatemala have no bonded indebtedness and their temporary advances from local banks are automatically repaid from taxation. There is said to be about $750,000 in United States gold in the Republic, and approximately 100,000,000 to 110,000,000 pesos of Guatemalan paper money in circulation.

"A very cordial feeling has been developed in Guatemala toward the United States, and while a good portion of their imports originate in this country, a much larger percentage of business transactions should be exploited as a result of the favorable opportunities at present. To make appeals forcible it becomes necessary to invest more capital in the Republic, to extend more liberal credits, to improve banking facilities for export trade and to make more direct and personal efforts in their markets. At present they need financial assistance and shipping facilities perhaps more than other Latin-American countries. It is essential for the maintenance of foreign purchasing power of Guatemala to lend help in developing and marketing their products abroad."

WARNINGS RENEWED ON GERMAN RAIDERS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Officers of incoming steamships from European ports said Tuesday that the British Admiralty was sending out warnings from Cape Race, N. F., to look out for U-boats on the Atlantic.

It is believed that the Voltaire, Georgic and five other missing steamships have been torpedoed and sunk 400 to 500 miles from the Irish coast and that their crews have been left to their fate in open boats.

Captains of incoming steamships report that the German U-boats have a base off the Spanish coast near Santander, where they get supplies of all kinds.

AMUSEMENTS

SYMPHONY HALL
THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 11, AT 8:15
First Boston Concert
CINCINNATI SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
DR. ERNST KUNWALD, Conductor
Program: Overture, "Die Meistersinger," Wagner—Symphony No. 6, "Pastorale," Beethoven—Sinfonia Domestica, Strauss.
Tickets 2.00, 1.50, 1.00, 50c. On sale.

Dramatic Readings
COURSE OF EIGHT
Powers School Theatre Fenway, cor. Tetlow St.
THIRD NUMBER
RALPH GINTHER
"PASSERS-BY"
Tuesday eve., Jan. 16th; 8.15 o'clock
Tickets 50c

JORDAN HALL
MONDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 15, AT 3
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The Wonderful Girl Violinist
RICHARD EPSTEIN, Pianist
DIRECTION MAUD ALLAN, INC.
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JORDAN HALL
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 13, AT 3
Evelyn Starr
Canadian Violinist—Second Recital
Tickets $1.50, $1.00, 75c, 50c, Symphony Hall.

SYMPHONY HALL
SUNDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 14, AT 3:30
PADEREWSKI
Tickets at Box Office

January

"Sun and shine, and shine and snow,
Days that swiftly come and go,
Thirty-one of them, you know,
Make up January."
OLD SAYING.

January with its short, busy, swiftly fleeting days, passes all too quickly; January—the most natural and probably the best month in which to begin the practice of consistent and regular saving.

There is no better time than now to open your savings account with The Merchants Loan and Trust Company Bank of Chicago. This large, strong bank, established for sixty years, welcomes the consistent saver, and is ever ready to extend every possible courtesy and service to its savings depositors.

THE CHARACTER OF THIS BANK IS REFLECTED IN THE PERSONNEL OF ITS BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Frank H. Armstrong, Clarence A. Burley, Henry P. Crowell, Marvin Hughitt, Edmund D. Hulbert, Chauncey Keep, Cyrus H. McCormick, Seymour Morris, John S. Runnells, Edward L. Ryerson, John G. Shedd, Orson Smith, Albert A. Sprague II, Homer A. Stillwell, Moses J. Wentworth

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All Savings Deposits made with this Bank on or before Friday, January 12th will draw 3% interest from January 1st.

112 WEST ADAMS STREET
"Identified with Chicago's Progress Since 1857"
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $10,000,000

HISTORIC CAVES IN TENNESSEE TO BE DEVELOPED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—The development of two historic caves known as Arch Cave and Bone Cave in Van Buren County, near Rock Island Station on the N. C. & St. L. Railway, is now under way. The caves are estimated to contain from 50,000 to 75,000 tons of bat guano, which is rich in potash and ammonia, beside other elements of plant food.

The underground area is about six miles. Millions of bats inhabited these caves for centuries prior to the Civil War, when they were driven out by the manufacturers of powder. The feature of the Arch Cave is known as the "Muster Ground," where recruits were mustered into Confederate service while that section was overrun with Federal troops. This room has a level floor, a perfect oval dome, and is about 60 feet wide by 300 feet in length. It is told that when Gen. John H. Morgan's detachment which raided Nashville during the Civil War became separated and was hard pressed by superior Federal forces, they concealed themselves in the Arch Cave for several days.

CREDIT UNION ELECTION

The directors of the Massachusetts Credit Union held a meeting last night and elected officers as follows: Felix Vorenberg, president; Judge A. K. Cohens, Edward A. Filene and Leon Strauss, vice-presidents; William J. Stanton, corporation clerk; Max Mitchell, treasurer.

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Ultra-Quality PIANOS and PLAYER PIANOS
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WALKING BOOT
Black Russia Calfskin with Artillery Grey Buckskin topping. Black lace stay, $12.
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Perfect Fit Guaranteed. Parcels Post Prepaid. Send for catalog M 10, with measurement instructions and our booklet, "Fitting the Narrow Foot." Charge Accounts.

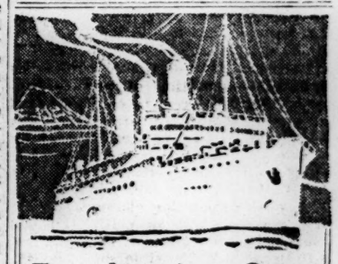
Franklin Mills Entire Wheat Flour
makes the most satisfying and delicious bread, muffins and griddle cakes. Booklet of Recipes FREE.
Franklin Mills Co., 121 State St., Boston

SOMERVILLE WOMAN'S CLUB

The sixteenth annual guest night of the Somerville Woman's Club was held at Young's Hotel last evening. Mrs. Francis Shaw, president of the club, presided. An entertainment of operatic music and readings was given.

BOSTON ARCHITECTS MEET

The Boston Society of Architects held its annual meeting in the Parker House last night. B. Faville of San Francisco was the principal speaker. President R. Clipston Sturgis presided. These new officers were elected: Charles Collens, secretary, and H. H. Kendall, C. N. Cogswell and William T. Aldrich, members of the executive committee.



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Canadian-Pacific Ocean Fliers
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R.M.S. "Niagara" (20,000 tons) R.M.S. "Makura" (13,500 tons)
Sail from Vancouver, B. C.
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For further particulars apply Can. Pacific Ry., 332 Washington St., Boston, or to Can. Aust. Royal Mail Line, 440 Seymour St., Vancouver, B. C.
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STRIKE RIGHT IS URGED BY RAILROAD MEN

Brotherhood Official Appears Before Senate Committee to Oppose President's Legislative Traffic Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Railway men of the United States are opposed to the President's supplemental legislative program concerning the arbitration of railway labor disputes solely because it contains a clause denying them the right to strike pending an investigation by a special Federal board of inquiry; according to the statement made before the Senate Interstate Commerce committee today by W. N. Doak, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.

Mr. Doak declared that if the "strike" provision were stricken from the proposed law the railway men would be in favor of the legislation, providing for a special investigation of railway controversies when the offices of the Federal Board of Conciliation and Arbitration have failed. He expressed the belief that it would be impossible to obtain the desired results through any system of compulsory arbitration of railway labor problems.

Chairman Newlands of the committee has denied that the contemplated legislation is for compulsory arbitration. The railway men, however, insist upon holding that view.

Adamson Law Argued

Railroad and Government Attorneys Before Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The constitutionality of the Adamson law was argued before the Supreme Court yesterday, and today the final statement of the Government's case will be made and the test suit submitted to the court for decision.

Lack by Congress of authority to enact what they termed railroad wage legislation was the principal line of attack of the railroad attorneys, Walker D. Hines and John G. Johnson. They contended also that the law is incapable of operation without judicial interpretation, takes property without due process of law and interferes with liberty of contract. Difficulty of properly applying the act was emphasized by Mr. Hines. He said although the law fixes an eight-hour standard railroad day for train operatives, nearly all such employees are employed on mileage, trip, run or monthly basis.

"The primary purpose of the act was arbitrary regulation of private contracts," he declared, in concluding an address of more than three hours. "It sets aside legitimate methods, substituting an unworkable speculative arrangement. Its classifications give benefit only to the four brotherhoods who were demanding changes—all for the benefit of a special, high-paid class. In all aspects it is of unconstitutional and bewildering unworkability, without relation to any substantial promotion of commerce."

In the closing address for the railroads Mr. Johnson assailed the hasty enactment of the legislation by Congress, as well as the conduct of the brotherhood leaders. He said the act was against public and purely for private interest "and arbitrarily transfers between $40,000,000 and $50,000,000 from the pockets of the railroads to the pockets of the workmen."

He insisted it is solely and purely a wage increase law, void and impracticable in attempting to establish an eight-hour day. To make the question of railroad wages political, to be settled by Congress from time to time, he said, would lead to unforeseen results.

Half an hour before court adjourned Frank Hagerman of Kansas City, special assistant to the Attorney-General, began the closing address of the hearings. He defended the law as being capable of operation by a mere change of railroad bookkeeping, and said Congress enacted it in the face of a "great emergency."

"Assuming that Congress can raise wages for a limited period, can it do so for an unlimited period?" asked Judge Pitney. "Where do you draw the line between private operation and public management?"

"I don't draw the line," Mr. Hagerman answered.

"But it may be necessary for the purpose of this argument," Justice Pitney observed.

Chief Justice White then stated the following proposition:

"Here's a question of a strike. More pay is asked. The other side says more pay means higher rates. Congress says 'We haven't had a chance to investigate this matter, but we'll put a temporary arrangement into effect and give an opportunity for full investigation, with a temporary increase of wages and also an increase of rates.' Now that's your proposition, isn't it?" "Yes," Mr. Hagerman answered. "The court has held that if opportunity be given for a test, there should be one before the court lays its hands on." Mr. Hagerman asserted that no self-respecting man would have accepted the proposition the carriers made to the President.

"The carriers were pretending," he said, "that they wanted arbitration, but they refused to arbitrate the eight-hour day demand unless all other questions also were arbitrated."

BELGIAN CHILDREN CARED FOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—Added to many other patriotic contributions is one just now being launched by the Brantford Board of Trade, by which a hundred Belgian children will be cared for by the city at a cost of $250 per month.

SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE OPENS SESSIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

COLUMBIA, S. C.—An imposing program of general legislation awaits attention at the hands of the South Carolina General Assembly at the annual session which convened on Jan. 9. One week after the Legislature meets Richard Irvine Manning will be formally inaugurated as Governor for a second term. The Assembly is on the whole friendly toward the administration.

Prohibition forces will probably endeavor to amend the "gallon-a-month" act, so as to reduce to one quart the quantity of alcoholic beverage any one person may receive from without the State in a calendar month. Intrastate liquor selling is already outlawed.

A special commission will report as to the feasibility of adopting a general act allowing communities to introduce the Australian ballot. The system is already in use in Charleston, the largest city in the State. Indications are that the Australian ballot will be taken up during the year by several of the other cities.

Abolishment of all scholarships and other privileges in State colleges and the substitution therefor of free tuition will be recommended. The State Tax Commission will ask that the income tax law be repealed or made workable. It will also request that as a preliminary to readjustment of assessments, deeds for the transfer of real estate be required to set out in dollars the true purchase price. Legislation will be sought to standardize the handling of juvenile delinquents and to provide for the erection of children's courts and child protective associations in urban communities which have not such agencies.

The State will be asked to make more liberal provision than heretofore for the home demonstration club work maintained among farm women and girls under agents of the United States Department of Agriculture. An increased appropriation, to be supplemented with Federal funds, will also be sought for the promotion of the live stock industry.

Legislators Refuse Dinner

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—The Tennessee Senate and House reconsidered their acceptances to attend a dinner given here in honor of William J. Cummins, the New York banker, recently pardoned by Governor Whitman after serving a prison term for bank wrecking. In the Senate the acceptance was expunged from the record with only a few dissenting votes, and acceptance voted last week was rescinded by a voice vote.

Idaho Governor's Message

BOISE, Ida.—Gov. Moses Alexander, in his message to the Idaho Legislature, advocated the enactment of the initiative, referendum and recall legislation and revision of the election laws by abolishing party emblems.

Wyoming Prohibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHEYENNE, Wyo.—Preceding convening of the fourteenth Wyoming Legislature yesterday both Democratic and Republican caucuses adopted resolutions pledging submission of Statewide prohibition to the vote of the people. A bill will be introduced immediately.

ORDERS SUBMARINES FROM CONN. FIRMS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Contracts for the construction of three coast defense submarines awarded to the California Shipbuilding Company, Long Beach, Cal., have been canceled by the Navy Department at the company's request, and promptly were taken over, two by the Electric Boat Company of New London, Conn., and one by the Lake Torpedo Boat Company, Bridgeport, Conn. Of the 27 coast defense submersibles authorized by the last Congress, this final apportionment gives 20 to the Electric and seven to the Lake company.

The California concern originally bid for the construction of five or six submarines of the coast defense type, but the department decided not to award it more than three, that being regarded as the capacity limit of the plant for completed work in the time specified. The contracts for these had not been signed when the request reached the department that the award be canceled.

GERMANS BREAK ALL WAR RULES SAYS RUMANIA

Neutrals Begged to Raise Their Voices in the Name of Justice and Humanity That These Infractions May Be Stopped

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States Government yesterday received the official text of the protest addressed by the Rumanian Government to neutral representatives at Bucharest complaining of the violation of "all the laws of war" by Germany. The protest was made before the capture of Bucharest by the forces of the Central Empires.

The Rumanian minister for foreign affairs later requested neutral diplomatists accredited to the Rumanian Government to inform their respective Governments that Rumania "begs" that such Governments "take the necessary steps with the German Government in order that the latter may give its military authorities orders, as it is presumed by the Rumanian Government that these infractions of the laws of warfare doubtless emanate from the military authorities, to cease these infractions of the laws of warfare and enter into the letter and the spirit of international conventions.

The official text of the Rumanian protest says:

"Since the day Rumania declared herself in a state of war with Austria-Hungary, Bulgarian troops, after having attacked without declaring war, have continued with the assistance of her allies their struggle against Rumania in successively violating all the laws of war.

"Putting aside for the moment the horrible atrocities committed on the Rumanian troops and population in the Dobrudja, as well as the employment of means of destruction forbidden by international conventions, not to speak of the manner in which the enemy has carried on the aerial struggle in regard to us, we address ourselves to neutral states on whom devolves under the present circumstances the honor and the duty to raise their voice in favor of the principles of justice and humanity which should guide civilized nations in time of war, and we bring to their knowledge the following:

"German visitors do not cease day or night to throw bombs on the town of Bucharest without having succeeded in producing other results than more than 250 innocent victims, of whom more than 200 are women and children, and more than 58 bombs were thrown on hospitals, almshouses and workhouses. This act is repeated almost daily in the different open towns in the country.

"The representatives of foreign powers present in the capital of the Kingdom have been in a position to verify this themselves and have doubtless informed their governments.

"In exposing these reiterated violations of the rights of war, the Rumanian Government believes it has the right to hold Germany directly responsible. In effect it is German aeroplanes which fly over our towns. It is under orders from German commandants that the enemy armies are operating on the two fronts. Therefore, inasmuch as Germany is one of the powers who signed the convention of The Hague she cannot avoid the responsibility which falls on her owing to her contempt of the laws of justice which the international conference set down with a view to reducing to a strict minimum the evils of war in assuring loyalty of fighting, in limiting it to belligerent armies, in putting civil populations who are unable to defend themselves, institutions of charity and culture, monuments of art which are the fruit of pacific work of civilization, in shelter from useless destruction from the point of view of the results of war, as well as in the interest of neutral states that this way of making war should be stigmatized by all those who hold in position the veneration of right and respect of treaties.

"For this reason the Rumanian Government protested with the strongest energy against the reprehensible acts, which have been above stated, and which in addition on account of their abomination are of a nature to provoke dangerous counter strokes and to sow amongst the peoples sentiments of hatred and vengeance on which one cannot found anything lasting or useful to humanity."

ALLIED TROOPS ARE WITHDRAWN FROM GREEK PORT

(Continued from page one)

orable for all, can only contribute notably to hastening the reestablishment of normal conditions and to assuring in a permanent state of international relations the evolution of humanity toward progress in which the United States of America have at all times taken a large part.

"Greece, more than any other neutral country, has suffered in this world-wide crisis; without being a belligerent, she has known the horrors of war; for more than a year since the landing of the Allied troops at Salonika the entire territory of Macedonia has been invaded on all sides by the opposing armies, which entered the cities and ports, suppressed the authorities of the country, and even seized war material therein. Long before this the islands and ports of Greece were occupied by foreign fleets, and this desire of the powers to insure the safety of the Allied armies operating in Macedonia, which no one in Greece had any thought of threatening, has brought about the guarantees that have been required and furnished, even to measures of violence and coercion, after thrusting themselves into the domestic life of the country, abolishing in fact, the functioning of the constitutional powers. Our fleet has been sequestrated and our army, reduced so as hardly to suffice for the preserving of order, has been forced to disperse and withdraw toward the south.

"A misunderstanding which we, ourselves, were the first to regret and which resulted in a sanguinary conflagration when the foreign battalions attempted to occupy the heights dominating the capital, even provoked a bombardment of an open city and of my palace.

"At the present time, in spite of the acceptance of the last ultimatum, a so-called pacific blockade has been established over the Greek coasts and islands, intercepting all communication and all commerce, even with neutral countries, and exposing the entire population of the country to starvation.

"We proposed a mixed commission of inquiry which would have laid the responsibility where it belonged, and we were ready to accept its verdict in advance. We have never received a reply. As if that were not enough a violent revolt has been added to a movement which in the beginning appeared to have as an object cooperation in the war with the hope of spreading to the capital when the sailors that had been landed marched against Athens after having spread terror throughout our new provinces where action on our part was rendered impossible. The revolt was easily repressed, thanks to the loyalty of almost the whole of the Greek nation faithfully devoted to her institutions.

"Such are the conditions in which your proposal finds my country. This succinct and necessarily incomplete picture is not intended to be a criticism of the cruel attacks on her sovereignty and neutrality, the effects of which Greece has been obliged to suffer.

"I have only desired to show you, Mr. President, how much the soul of Greece aspires to peace at the present time and how greatly she appreciates your proposal, which marks so important a stage in the course of the sanguinary world-wide tragedy which we are witnessing.

"CONSTANTINE R."

Agreement as to Greece

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The French press states the Entente representatives came to a decision at the Rome conference regarding Greece with a view to securing unity of direction and more effective results.

Italy identified herself with the Allied point of view after obtaining the explanations she asked for.

The Allies' Ultimatum

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ATHENS, Greece (Wednesday)—As stated in yesterday's cables the Athens Government has only received 48 hours in which to reply to the new Allied ultimatum.

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

pold: Night attacks by Russian raiding detachments between Friedrichstadt and the Mitau-Olai road were without success.

The Russians, during unfavorable weather, succeeded in recapturing the small island of Glauden, north of Illukst, from them on Jan. 4. A further advance against the west bank of the Dvina was prevented.

Rumanian theater, front of Archduke Joseph: Our opponents are tenaciously defending the valleys leading from the Bereczk mountains into the Moldavian plain. Again yesterday on both sides of the Kasino and Suchitza valleys, positions strongly constructed and with barbed wire defenses were taken by storm in hand-to-hand fighting and maintained despite desperate counter-attacks.

Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: The German and Austro-Hungarian troops advanced further to the north, defeated hostile rear guards and reached the Putna sector, where our opponents hold the opposite bank in a new position.

On both sides of the Fundeni the Russians were driven into the Crangeni-Nanesti line. Galreaska was captured by storm and hand-to-hand fighting and maintained against nocturnal attacks.

The booty and prisoners taken yesterday have reached a total of 99 officers, 5400 men, three cannon and 10 machine guns.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The official statement from British headquarters in France, issued last night reads:

The Germans blew a camouflet yesterday south of Loos; no damage was done.

This afternoon the German trenches were successfully entered by us opposite Hulluch. Our artillery was active during the day against our opponents' positions on both banks of the Ancre and in the Gommecourt salient.

There was considerable artillery activity also on both sides in the neighborhood of Souchez, Armentieres and Messines and in the Ypres district.

Our bombardment of an enemy strong point north of Wieltje caused large explosions.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The official communication issued last night by the War Office reads:

In Champagne an engagement between patrols occurred west of Navarin.

In Alsace in the region of the Rhone-Rhine Canal our artillery fire destroyed an enemy supply depot near Illfurt. The cannonade was intermittent on the rest of the front.

Belgian communication:

Reciprocal artillery activity occurred on the whole front from Pervyse and Dixmude as far south as Steenstraete.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—One of our squadrons successfully bombarded military objectives in Reifemberg, San Daniele and Cobdil, in the valley of Branizza, a confluent of the Vippacco. Our machines returned safely despite antiaircraft fire and attacks by hostile aeroplanes.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

SOFIA, Bulgaria (Wednesday)—Yesterday's communique reports some British companies attempted to advance in the southern portion of the plain of Seres toward Barakli Dzuma and the neighborhood, but were repulsed by artillery fire.

DAUGHTERS OF CONFEDERACY

Funds raised during the past month will be devoted to needy Confederate veterans, according to a vote yesterday of the Boston Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy which met at the Hotel Thorndike. Mrs. Roscoe H. Chesley, regent, presided.

Nemo STANDARD OF CORSETS AND SERVICE

Introductory Sale

Three New Nemo Corsets

Showing Highest Development in Corset Service and Economy

ECONOMY—All corset materials now cost from 25% to over 100% more than in 1914; yet these three corsets represent values greater than those of two years ago.

To explain this seeming paradox: We still have some material bought at the old low prices; and are giving you the benefit of this saving.

To buy now is to practice genuine economy.

STYLE—These corsets produce the exact individual fashion-lines indicated for the Spring modes.

COMFORT—The exclusive Nemo Back-Resting and Self-Reducing features give a comfort service worth even more than the corset itself. These cost you nothing extra, nor can you get them in any other corset at any price.

Three Distinct New Models for Three Distinct Types of Full Figure

No. 309 Nemo Back-Resting Corset with Special Feature Bands $3.00
No. 355 Nemo Self-Reducing Corset with Special Feature Bands $3.50
No. 408 Nemo Self-Reducing Corset with Back-Resting Bands $4.00

PLEASE NOTE!

These prices are based upon *old cost prices of material.*

Equal values may never be obtainable again. Much higher Nemo prices are inevitable in the near future; for we shall never lower the Nemo standard of quality no matter how much we may be compelled to advance Nemo prices.

IN PRINCIPAL STORES EVERYWHERE

THE NEMO FASHION INSTITUTE, New York City

Frederick Loeser & Co. Inc.
BROOKLYN—NEW YORK

Like a Breath of Spring Come the 1917 Dress Cottons

ALREADY each day sees new arrivals unfolding a new and different beauty for the woman who is preparing for a flight to the sunny lands of the South or forehandedly getting ready for the spring that is now such a measurable distance in the future.

Already there is a blooming of flowerlike designs and wonder-colorings that are beauty's very self. Already there are here imported fabrics, and already the mills of America are yielding their treasures for the patrons of Loeser's.

It is a season when no woman can wisely neglect to keep in touch with Loeser's, as the *New* and the beautiful unfold the beginning of the fashion panorama for the spring. It is a time when choice is unlimited by depletion of stocks, when certainty already exists in the fashionable.

Beautiful Among New Cottons

Moonlight Voiles, shimmering weaves of beauty, combining white and black in varying proportions from almost white to almost black. Silkier and more lustrous than ever.....75c. to $1.25 a yard
Silk Striped Voiles, imported and American, marvelously beautiful shades. From wide satin stripes to tiny quadrille markings.....75c., 98c. and up
Paisley Voiles and Half Silks, printed with the true Paisley colors and patternings, very smart and equally beautiful.....69c. to $1.25
New Printed Voiles, charming designs, block checks, bias plaids, Paisley stripes, floral patterns, etc.....29c. to $1.25

Second Floor, Elm Place.

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To the West Indies

Make your reservations immediately for the American Express Travel Department's luxurious 24 day cruise to *Cuba, Jamaica, Panama, Costa Rica.*

Sailing January 27th

A few choice accommodations still available. $290.00 and upward.
Continuous voyage—New York to New York on palatial S. S. Pastores. Numerous fascinating shore excursions.

Write, telephone or wire today

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMP'Y
43 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass.
Phone Main 5300

SAILING JANUARY 27th

¶ Are you accustomed to buying a corset in January at a special price?

If so, call at the Redfern Corset Shop and see a very high class corset at a very low price for introductory purposes during this month.

$3.25
4.75
6.75

Every Corset Fitted

An unusual service for corsets at unusually low prices.

REDFERN CORSET SHOP
510 Fifth Avenue, New York
(Just above 42nd Street)

NOTE—Should you find your size in the brassieres displayed on the tables, you will secure it at a very low price.

Annual Sale

C. G. Gunther's Sons
Established 1820

Furs

20% Reductions

On the Entire Stock

391 Fifth Avenue New York

"OFFICIAL" LEAK NOT SHOWN IN HOUSE INQUIRY

(Continued from page one)

States until the official text was released.

Cornelius Ford, public printer, in charge of the Government printing office, testified that he knew nothing of the President's peace note until he saw it in the newspapers. William J. McEvoy, night superintendent of the Government printing office, said that he had no knowledge of the note until it reached him the night of Dec. 19, brought by Mr. James of the State Department and which he was told was very confidential. Outside of himself, he said, he believed only three persons knew of the note.

It was cut into eleven "takes," so that no compositor at any time had a complete copy and it could have been seen entirely only by the person who cut up the copy for distribution to compositiors, two division sueprintendents, and the man who sealed the envelope containing the proof and who gave it to the special messenger to be taken to the State Department.

William Odlin of the International News Service testified that he sent nothing to his office in New York referring in any way to the "peace note," then forthcoming, until 4 p. m. of the day Secretary Lansing had told the newspapermen that a note was to be given out later in the day.

Chairman Henry, whose State is Texas, cross-questioned the witness in reference to an article in the San Antonio (Tex.) Express about the "leak" investigation, but brought out nothing about the "leak."

Bernard Baruch gave the House Rules Committee yesterday afternoon at the "leak" hearing an outline of his stock operations, during the days of the German and English peace speeches and President Wilson's note, denying any advance information of any kind and any relation in his stock transactions with any public official or member of Congress.

Charles H. Sabin, president of the Guarantee Trust Company; Otto H. Kahn of the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and Allen Curtis of Boston, all denied any advance information or other evidence of a leak. Several representatives of financial papers testified.

Charles H. Sabin, president of the Guarantee Trust Company of New York, the first witness at the afternoon session, said that he was not familiar with the stock operations on the dates covered by the hearings. Mr. Chiperfield said that it had been stated that he (Mr. Sabin) called the representatives of financial papers together and told them that there was going to be peace action, that it would affect stock prices.

"In October," Mr. Sabin said, "about the 6th, I did say to representatives of newspapers that the German Government had asked the President to approach the Allies regarding peace. I did not mention the stock markets. I think there were six or seven newspaper men there. One newspaper man asked me what effect this would have on securities, and I said that I did not know."

"Did your information come from any officer of the Government or a person standing in any relation of trust or duty to the United States?" Mr. Chiperfield asked.

"I wish to state here under oath," Mr. Sabin said, "that nobody connected with the Administration, no member of Congress, nor any officer of any sort was directly or indirectly connected with my receiving that information."

Mr. Sabin said that he received no information as to the President's peace note except from the public press.

"It has been said," Mr. Chiperfield said, "that you were about to sail for Europe and to take with you certain books, records, papers or documents which would furnish important evidence involving public officials. Is that true?" "No, and not only have I no such papers, but I never saw such a paper," was the answer.

Mr. Sabin said it would be violating confidence for him to disclose whence his information came that he gave to the newspaper men. Mr. Sabin said that he had never sold a share of stock short in his life and that he neither bought nor sold stock during the days when the "leak" is alleged to have caused its effect. Mr. Sabin said that he was not at his office at all during those days.

Otto H. Kahn of the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., bankers of New York City, quoted his telegram to Chairman Henry denying that he had any previous knowledge of the peace note, and denied that he had ever sold or advised anyone to sell a share of stock short in his life. Under oath he reiterated these statements. He was excused from further appearance before the committee.

Allen Curtis of Boston, who also has an office in New York, stated that he knew nothing of the "A. Curtis" letter, that he did not write or sign it and knew nothing of the allegations therein.

Bernard M. Baruch of New York, "investor and speculator," said that he had never "directly or indirectly" received any advance information regarding the President's peace note, "from any person connected in any way with the Administration or from anyone else in the world."

Mr. Baruch said that he bought stock "largely" on the 20th, the day before the President's note came, and bought also on the morning of the 21st, after the publication of the note. "Buying to cover what he was short on," he said. Finally, after the committee was smilingly admitting its failure to comprehend the witness' stock operations, Mr. Baruch explained the "atmosphere." The von Bethmann-Hollweg speech in the Reichstag had been made with its offer of peace, and on the 19th the Lloyd George reply came. The first intimation "in private cables" was that Mr. Lloyd George had refused peace; then the full report came. "On seeing this I sold the market short" he explained. "I had sold on the von Bethmann Hollweg speech a week before. That was the big thing. I commenced to buy on the morning of the 20th, and bought all day off and on as the market broke. On the 21st I bought also, except now and then when I sold a little."

Mr. Baruch testified that he contributed $35,000 to the Democratic campaign fund and later contributed $15,000 to the deficit. He said he never talked over the deficit with Mr. Tumulty.

The von Bethmann Hollweg speech and Premier Lloyd George's reply were both more important in their effect on the market, Mr. Baruch said, than the President's peace note. "It was as if one belligerent had said, 'I want peace,' and the other had answered, 'We'll have peace if you'll give me what I want and think I ought to have,' he remarked. In commenting on rumors which Representative Woods reported to the committee, he said:

"I deny in toto that I had any advance information on the Lansing note. It is false that I had any conference with Mr. Tumulty. It is true that I have private wires to the stock exchange and to brokers' offices. They are all registered with the secretary of the Stock Exchange."

Mr. Baruch could give no information about the "A. Curtis" letter, in which it was stated that he and the President's secretary had conferred. He said he considered "short selling" a legitimate part of commercial and financial operations and so recognized by the foremost economists and financiers. The statement of Representative Bennett on the floor of the House that there was a rumor that Mr. Baruch had sold 15,000 shares of Steel short 30 minutes before the President's note was given out, is untrue, Mr. Baruch said.

In reply to questions by Mr. Chiperfield, Mr. Baruch said that he thought the most he was short in Steel during that week was just under 30,000 shares. When all his transactions were closed there was no one who received any portion of the profits and no one to whom he felt under obligations or expects to make any payment.

Mr. Baruch said he had no advance information as to the probability of a peace note from the President or State Department of the United States. Mr. Baruch stated his opinion in answer to Chairman Henry, asking if the stock market was not "considerably a gambling institution," and characterized it as "a speculative market." "Short selling," he said, furnished a "criticism" of "market optimists," and that, without short selling to take up part of the shock of a falling market, there might come a crash which would seriously injure the country.

Henry E. Eland, a Washington representative of the Wall Street Journal, stated that he sent to his office, in advance of the giving out of the President's peace note, nothing but a message saying that a statement was to be given out the afternoon of the 20th. John Boyle, also a Washington representative of the same Journal, testified to the same facts, saying that he wrote the message, marked it "confidential" and put into it that the Secretary of State had said that it was not a peace note that was coming. The committee held an executive session after the witnesses had been heard.

Barron Asked to Appear

WASHNGTON, D. C.—C. W. Barron, head of the Wall Street Journal and the Boston News Bureau, the former supplying news to the Dow Jones Ticker concern in New York, has been requested to appear before the House Rules Committee today in the leak probe. He is wanted to testify in regard to news of the coming note, said to have been carried by the Dow Jones ticker on the day the leak is said to have occurred.

OFFICE BOYS' CLASS OPENS AT Y. M. C. U.

A training class for office boys was opened at the Boston Young Men's Christian Union yesterday under the auspecies of the Boston Rotary Club. The first talks were preliminary as much of the time was devoted to outlining the course and its purpose to the 23 boys present.

The course is under the personal direction of David A. Pfromm, an attorney, and the speakers yesterday were Charles E. Fish, an insurance man, and William Bamburgh, a publicity agent. Their talks were chiefly devoted to accounts of the careers of office boys who have "made good."

The course is designed to teach the boys the larger aspects of their duties and their importance in modern business. Subjects for future sessions will be business systems, office routine, filing, typewriting, office machines, directory, telephone, shipping, elementary education, and the opportunities of the office boy's position and how to develop them.

STRIKE SETTLEMENT SOUGHT

The State Board of Conciliation will go to Springfield tomorrow in an effort to fix the responsibility for the strike in that city of about 500 employees of three large wholesale provision houses. The board will hold a public hearing in the Municipal Building. The men want a reduction of 10 hours in a working week of 60 hours.

MR. ADAMSON TO SPEAK

It was announced last night by P. Harry Jennings, president of the Boston Central Labor Union, that Congressman William C. Adamson of Georgia, author of the Eight-Hour Railroad Act, would be the speaker at the meeting of the union next Sunday afternoon.

CLASS IN ADVERTISING

Members of the class in advertising at the Boston Young Men's Christian Union were addressed last night by Charles E. Belatty of the H. B. Humphrey Advertising Agency on "Attracting Attention."

SILENT PICKETS OF SUFFRAGISTS AT WHITE HOUSE

(Continued from page one)

Bertha Crone, both of California, each of whom carried suffrage standards.

Other members of the first squad included: Mrs. M. C. Dowell, Philadelphia; the Misses Joy Young, Elizabeth Smith, Winifred Frances and Frances Pepper, District of Columbia; Miss Maude Jamieson, Norfolk, Va.; Mrs. Bessie Papandre, California; the Misses Augusta and Gertrude Crocker, Illinois, and Mary Gertrude Fendall, Baltimore.

President Wilson received a group of Congressional Union Suffragists yesterday, who asked for an audience ostensibly to present memorials on Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain. Because of the affair in the House gallery in December, there was some difficulty in arranging the audience, but the President consented to receive the women.

After being received the suffragists, headed by Miss Maud Younger and Mrs. Sara Bard Field, began a plea for the President's support of the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

"I had not been apprised that you were coming here to make any representations or would issue an appeal to me," said the President. "I had been told that you were coming to present memorial resolutions with regard to the very remarkable woman whom your cause has lost. I, therefore, am not prepared to say anything further than I have said on previous occasions of this sort.

"I do not need to tell you where my own conviction and my own personal purpose lie, and I need not tell you by what circumstances I am bound as the leader of a party. As the leader of a party my commands come from the party and not from private personal convictions. My personal action as a citizen, of course, comes from no source but my own convictions, and, therefore my position has been so frequently defined, and I hope so candidly defined, and it is so impossible for me until the orders of my party are changed to do anything other than I am doing as a party leader, that I think nothing more is necessary to be said.

"I do want to say this: I do not see how anybody can fail to observe from the utterances of the last campaign that the Democratic party is more inclined than the opposition party to assist in this great cause, and it has been a matter of surprise to me and a matter of very deep regret that so many of those who were heart and soul for this cause seemed so greatly to misunderstand and misinterpret the attitude of parties. Because in this country, as in every other self-governing country, it is only through the instrumentality of parties that things can be accomplished. They are not accomplished by the individual voice, but by concerted action, and that action must come only so fast as you can concert it. I have done my best and shall continue to do my best to concert it in the interest of a cause in which I personally believe."

After the audience the suffragists announced plans for retaliation by picketing the White House grounds with "silent sentinels." Their purpose was to make it impossible for the President to enter or leave the White House without encountering a sentinel bearing some device pleading the suffrage cause.

BOSTON JEWELERS CLUB

The Boston Jewelers Club dined at the Copley-Plaza last night and was addressed by Joseph A. Conroy, Boston consul for the Russian Government, Joseph A. Campbell, representing the Mayor, Melvin M. Johnson and the Rev. William H. Rider. Mr. Conroy defended Governor McCall on his action with relation to pensions and health insurance and described him as "one of the finest types of man and statesman that ever appeared in this good old Commonwealth."

RIFLE ASSOCIATION MEETS

The Massachusetts Rifle Association held its forty-first annual meeting at the Boston City Club last evening when these officers were elected: H. S. Harris and F. C. Fitz, vice-presidents; G. H. Blair, secretary; J. E. Lynch, treasurer; C. L. Hosmer; F. S. Beckford, D. L. F. Chase, H. H. Bennett, C. C. Foster, J. E. Kelley, A. C. Niedner, C. W. Hinman, V. Busfield, H. R. Marshall, C. B. Pratt, S. Merrill, O. E. Gerrish, Louis Bell, and H. A. Baker, directors.

WILLARD SETTLEMENT

Teams in the campaign of the Frances E. Willard Settlement continued their efforts today for the collection of a $150,000 fund. At the luncheon at Ford Hall yesterday it was ann unced that $9060 had been collected in addition to the $25,000 which Miss Caroline M. Caswell, president of the settlement, said she would personally guarantee.

WALPOLE BROS.
Irish Linen Manufacturers
373 Fifth Avenue, New York
(Corner of 35th St.)
IRISH LINEN SALE NOW PROCEEDING

No. 301
Scroll
and Greek Key
Set complete, comprising 1 Tablecloth 2½x2½ yds., 1 doz. 27-in Napkins, including Monograms. Sale Price $32.25. Cloths in other sizes greatly reduced.
Also of 583 Boylston St., Boston

PROHIBITION DISTRICT BILL PASSES SENATE

(Continued from page one)

rah, Brady, Clapp, Clark of Wyoming, Cummins, Curtis, Dillingham, Fall, Fernald, Gallinger, Gronna, Jones, Kenyon, McCumber, Nelson, Norris, Oliver, Page, Poindexter, Sherman, Smith of Michigan, Smoot, Sterling, Sutherland, Townsend, Watson, Works. Democrats: Ashurst, Beckham, Bryan, Chamberlain, Chilton, Johnson of South Dakota, Kern, Kirby, Lea of Tennessee, Martin, Myers, Overman, Pittman, Ransdell, Robinson, Shafroth, Sheppard, Shields, Smith of Georgia, Smith of Maryland, Smith of South Carolina, Swanson, Thomas, Thompson, Vardaman, Walsh, Williams.

Against—Republicans: Brandegee, Colt, Du Pont, Harding, Lippitt, Lodge, McLean, Penrose, Wadsworth, Weeks. Democrats: Bankhead, Broussard, Culberson, Hardwick, Hitchcock, Hughes, Husting, James, Johnson of Maine, Lee of Maryland, Lewis, Martine, Newlands, O'Gorman, Phelan, Pomerene, Reed, Saulsbury, Smith of Arizona, Stone, Tillman and Underwood.

Passage of the Sheppard bill was conceded by both its advocates and opponents prior to the actual vote on the question. The only hope of the "wets" was in attaching the referendum proposition. An amendment of Senator Reed of Missouri, absolutely preventing the manufacture of alcoholic liquors within the District regardless of the purpose to which the product was to be devoted, was disagreed to by a vigorous viva voce "No" vote. The Sheppard bill permits the manufacture of alcohol for exportation, strictly for non-beverage purposes, but the opponents of the bill tried this method of bringing about its defeat.

Senator Phelan wanted to amend the referendum plan, as a compromise, so that the manufacture and sale of light wines and beer in the District would still be allowed, although liquors containing larger proportions of alcohol would be prohibited. This was rejected on a voice vote.

Another amendment to the referendum was offered by Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire. It would have disqualified from participating in any referendum election people in the District connected with the liquor traffic or who owned properties used by the traffic. Under objection, the Senator withdrew the amendment.

When the question came on the main bill, and after it had been ascertained that 88 senators, or more than a quorum, were present, Senator Chamberlain presented a telegram from the State Legislature of Oregon, memorializing Congess to enact the Sheppard bill, and thus abolish the liquor traffic within the District of Columbia. This telegram pointed out that the District was under the government of Congress, that the saloon is a nationally recognized menace, and that already about three-fourths of the population of the United States live in prohibition territory.

Senator Townsend of Michigan stated that he felt that he was commissioned by the people of his State, who are part owners of the District of Columbia, to vote against the referendum. He pointed out that many of the people of the District live solely on salaries that are paid them out of the public treasury, to which citizens all over the United States contribute.

Senator Thompson of Kansas declared that, in view of previous experiences, he did not believe it would be possible to obtain a fair election on the liquor question in the District, because of the elements entering into the question. Senator Jones replied to Senator Underwood's charge that it would not be fair to let the people of various states vote on the prohibition issue and deny the right to the District of Columbia, saying that the Underwood amendment was beside the question, in that it excluded fully half of the people of the District from participating in the contemplated referendum vote. He charged that Mr. Underwood, though long a champion of the referendum, was not in this instance honestly eager that the people of the District should actually rule.

At this point an amendment of Senator Kern of Indiana was adopted, preventing persons engaged in the liquor traffic from officiating at any election at which the license question might be voted on in the District.

Senator Lane of Oregon charged that the referendum amendment was "tucked in" the Sheppard bill in order to defeat it. The only attempt to delay the speedy passage of the Sheppard bill came when Senator Phelan of California for the second time brought up his proposal to permit light wines and beer to be manufactured and sold in the District. He made this move immediately on the defeat of the Underwood amendment, offering the latter again with words stricken out to serve his purpose. This technicality was ruled out of order and the chair was sustained on a voice vote when Mr. Phelan appealed from the ruling.

In favoring the Sheppard bill Senator Shafroth of Colorado stated that as the evil results of licenses had been demonstrated the sentiment had grown enormously in favor of abolishing the saloon. He pointed out that there was never a thought of submitting the question of the sale of opium or of licensing gaming houses to the electorate of the country, and on this basis he held there was no right to submit the liquor question to a referendum.

What man DOES, man can duplicate—can place it in a thousand places at one time—can make it so durable that it will last through many years.

Mascagni one day played his incomparable "Intermezzo" on the piano. As he played it, a record of his playing was taken—every note being recorded as he pressed each key, the record showing the exact *nuance* and tone of his playing—like one takes a photograph of a scene. He played it wonderfully. He was in the mood for playing it—*perfectly*.

Mascagni today is in Italy.

But if you have in your home an

Ampico Reproducing Piano

you may hear Mascagni play for you this evening, you may see the keys sink as if his fingers pressed them—just as his fingers *did* press them; you may hear the music he played—just as he played it.

Even if Mascagni were here, and if he were coming to *your* home this evening—he might not be in the mood to play as he played that day. And yet wherever he is, you may hear his "Intermezzo," perfectly played, whenever you want it, as often as you want it, in *your* home—if you have an AMPICO REPRODUCING PIANO, man's most marvelous accomplishment in the music field.

Or you may hear any one of a thousand piano classics played by any one of a hundred of the greatest living masters of the piano.

AMPICO REPRODUCING PIANOS

Ampico Upright Piano (foot pump), $585
Ampico Upright Piano (with motor), $750
Knabe Ampico Upright Piano (motor), $1,100 *and* $1,200
Knabe Ampico Grand Piano (motor), $1,800 *and* $1,950

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Ten Superb Models
$45, $60, $75, $100, $150, $175, $190, $225, $350, $1,000

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NEW YORK: Fifth Avenue at 53d Street; 279-281 Broadway at Reade Street; 50 Broadway (Standard Arcade).
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The Highest Class Talking Machine in the World

Annual Sale
at McCutcheon's

Reg. Trade Mark

WE consider ourselves fortunate in having most abundant stocks of Linen to offer for our January Sale. Nearly all of these goods are marked considerably below present-day prices; this is made possible by the fact that most of our supplies were secured many months ago. Notwithstanding these comparatively low prices, we propose to give during January, in accordance with our custom of several years' standing,

a discount of 10%

on all of our Table and Bed Linens, Towels and Bed Coverings; also on Lingerie, Corsets and Children's Wear.

We have some special lots of Damask Table Linens purchased almost a year ago specifically for this January Sale, which we are able to offer at prices that are approximately 25% *less than present-day values.*

Particular attention is directed to our wonderful stock of Pure Linen Towels of all kinds, as well as to Bed Linens and other Bed Coverings.

Send for illustrated "Annual Sale" booklet.

James McCutcheon & Co.
Fifth Ave., 34th and 33d Sts., N. Y.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

John Graver Johnson, who is the "star" counsel of the railway companies in the argument on the Adamson law before the United States Supreme Court, now in progress, resides in Philadelphia, his native city. After leaving the high school he studied law in an office of a firm of high repute, and then "hung out his own shingle," to use an American colloquialism. Today he is much in demand by the leading corporations of the country to argue cases before State and Federal courts, and he has now, or has had, some of the largest of the so-called "trusts" as his clients. Mr. Johnson spends money lavishly on works of art, and is among the most amply endowed of the art collectors of Philadelphia and of the country. It has been his distinction also twice to decline appointment to the Federal Supreme Court, a thing that lawyers seldom do.

William Squire Kenyon, whose name is inseparably associated with the law forbidding interstate commerce in liquors, the constitutionality of which has just been announced by the United States Supreme Court, is of Scotch stock, and is a native of Ohio. His father was a Congregationalist minister. The son earned his way through Grinnell College, Iowa, and the University of Iowa College of Law. Settling in Ft. Dodge, Ia., he there began a record as attorney and District Judge, which led his friends to expect promotion to the State Supreme Court. But he turned to corporation service, and held important posts in this line until summoned by Attorney-General Wickersham in 1912 to take charge of proceedings against the beef trust. His success in this field, as a servant of the people, led to his assignment to other quests and prosecutions, and he put many "teeth" in the Sherman law while working in the Department of Justice. Iowa, when she lost Jonathan P. Dolliver, turned to Mr. Kenyon to take his place in the United States Senate. Once there, Mr. Kenyon resumed his rigorous policy of attack on monopolies, and identified himself with the progressive Republican group, standing for tariff revision, an income tax, and opposition to "pork" in the appropriation bills. But the legislation which was most distinctively his, and by which he will doubtless be longest remembered, was the Webb-Kenyon bill providing for interstate regulation of the liquor traffic.

Admiral Lacaze, who retains the post of Minister of Marine in the Briand Cabinet, took an important part in the reorganization of the French Mediterranean fleet in 1907. He acted as chief secretary to M. Delcassé when the latter entered the Ministry of Marine. During the present war he has been responsible for the reorganization of the transport of the French Expeditionary Corps from the East.

Drake Watson of New London, Rails County, Missouri, who has been made speaker of the House in the State Legislature, is a young progressive Democrat who has come into power since the Wilson régime was set up in Washington and in party councils. He is a farmer's boy, who went to the public schools, then to the State university, and then to a law school, where he was graduated in 1907. He entered the State Legislature six years later, and there made his mark in a way to earn him his new honor. Mr. Watson has been conspicuous in getting legislation passed which will better the banking and taxation laws of the State. He has gathered around him, and has working with him, a band of young men of the party pledged to progressive legislation.

William Robert Wood, the Indiana Republican Congressman, who is figuring prominently in the "leak" investigation which the House Committee is carrying on in Washington, is a lawyer who was graduated from the University of Michigan Law School, was admitted to the bar in 1882, and since that time has practiced his profession in Lafayette, where he holds important fiduciary positions in banks and corporations. He has had experience in the State Legislature, and entered Congress two years ago.

AUSTRALIA'S FORESTS; NEED CONSERVATION

By a special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Melbourne

MELBOURNE, Australia — Australia's woods, their protection, and replacement, and great value were main topics dealt with at an important conference on forestry and reafforestation held in Melbourne at the end of November. The conference was under the auspices of the Australian Forest League and the Royal Victorian Institute of Architects.

Sir Ronald Munro Ferguson, the Governor-General, took a keen interest in all the details. It was decided to urge the State Government to place forest control under a board of expert commissioners and to provide a definite policy for the extension and development of the timber resources.

Some of the speakers emphasized the necessity for conserving and developing this most neglected of the national resources. Mr. H. R. McKay pointed out that the Commonwealth forests covered less than 4 per cent of the total area, and it was essential that fire should be guarded against.

The president, Mr. W. A. M. Blackett, president of the Institute of Architects, considered that there was an immediate material need for Australia to develop its forests as it might yet be called upon to send supplies of wood to Europe for military purposes.

The Governor-General urged that the various societies interested in sylviculture should have a central home or institution of their own, where they could exchange views for their mutual benefit and for the advantage of the country.

"I was brought up in a strict free-trade school," said Sir Ronald, "but I was never taught to import when you could grow what you wanted yourself. Why should we import so much timber? That is the question to be solved."

Mr. M. E. Kernot, Victoria's Chief Engineer of Railway Construction, who showed a piece of Australian timber which had withstood a test of years, said that the Victorian railways were gradually eliminating all imported timber.

TROOPS FROM STATES OF INDIA IN MESOPOTAMIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Among the various states of India represented in the expeditionary force which holds the lower valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates in Mesopotamia, are four small states of the Punjab and United Provinces—Faridkote, Malerkotla, Sirmoor and Tehri Garhwal. The troops from these states are the subject of a recent dispatch from the official eyewitness with the headquarters staff in Mesopotamia.

Imperial Service troops, he says, are picked units of the armed forces of the different native states, and experience has shown that they are a most valuable addition to the King-Emperor's Indian forces. They are occasionally employed in peace times on garrison and other duties outside their own borders; an important section of one of the strategic railway lines on the northwest frontier was constructed in this way by the Sirmoor Imperial Service Sappers.

The four native states above referred to provide, as their quota of troops for the defense of the Empire, field companies of sappers and miners, with complete transport and signaling establishments and equipment. The Sirmoor State supplies, in addition, a printing and photographic section. Imperial Service troops in the field remain under the command of their own State-appointed commandants but they are accompanied by special service officers, usually British officers from the staff of the inspector-general, Imperial Service troops in India. The function of these British officers is to convey orders to native commandants, and on them falls the onus of seeing that they are understood and carried out.

The Sirmoor Imperial Service Sapper Corps is the oldest imperial service sapper unit and has a fine record. It is a matter of history now that the Sirmoor Imperial Service Sappers formed part of the gallant garrison under General Townshend in Kut-el-Amara, sharing to the full the privations, dangers and discomforts of the siege, and eventually accompanied the garrison into captivity.

The Malerkotla Imperial Service Sapper Corps is with the Mesopotamia field force, and anyone moving through Basra cannot fail to be struck with the widespread nature of their work there. Roads where swamps existed in former days and trim neat bridges over the various creeks testify to their value. A large draft of the Malerkotla Imperial Service Sappers went (censor) as a reenforcement to the Second Sappers and Miners and shared the hardships and honors which fell to the lot of the Indian troops. They were mentioned in dispatches, one Indian officer being personally mentioned for good work. More will be heard of this corps, as they now form part of one of our fighting divisions.

Faridkote is one of the Cis Sutlej Sikh states of the Punjab. The Imperial Service Sapper Corps consists of four sections of Jat Sikhs and has rendered valuable service in the East African theater of war, sharing both the bright and the dull days of that campaign.

Last and youngest, but certainly not least of the Imperial Service Sapper Corps is that of Tehri Garhwal. Of the many and various regiments of the Indian army who have distinguished themselves in the present war, no corps or regiment can show a better or more gallant record than the Garhwals. The Thirty-ninth Garhwal Rifles served in France as part of the Indian Army Corps, and when reenforcements were urgently required the Tehri Garhwal Imperial Service Sappers nobly stepped in and sent practically the whole sapper company. For their gallant work there they were mentioned in dispatches, and their commandant received the Military Cross.

Later, when the Indian troops were transferred from France, the remnants of the Thirty-ninth went back to India to reorganize, and the heroes of the Tehri Garhwal Imperial Service Sappers came on to Mesopotamia. Like the Malerkotlas, the Tehris have left permanent traces of their stay in Basra, and are now engaged on most important work in Mesopotamia. In due course, it may be hoped, they also will go to one of the fighting divisions, and with their record and experience in both France and Mesopotamia, will add fresh laurels to the name of Garhwal.

FOUNDING OF NEW ORLEANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The Louisiana Historical Society and the city government have combined to promulgate and promote plans for the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the founding of the city in 1918. T. P. Thompson, who was named chairman of the committee on arrangements, proposes that the celebration be held in February, as it was in that month, in 1718, that the small schooner Neptune arrived with the people that settled New Orleans. Invitations are to be extended to all states of the Mississippi Valley to participate, as they were parts of the original Louisiana.

IN THE LIBRARIES

One of the most important discussions at the midwinter meeting of the Council of the American Library Association was in regard to the possibility of issuing certificates to librarians, as teachers are certified, with a view to standardizing library service. The general feeling seemed to be that though certification was not in the immediate future, it was bound to come with the development of library work. It was agreed that State legislation would be needed, but that this could not be uniform on account of varying conditions in the states, although it was evident that as much uniformity as possible was highly desirable.

New York is one State already giving the matter of library certification serious consideration. In an editorial in New York Libraries the following reasons are given for the proposed adoption of such a system:

"1. By no other single factor in a library—we are perhaps justified in saying by no combination of other factors—is its usefulness to the public so largely determined as by the personal and professional qualifications of the librarian. Without a librarian of force and training, expenditures on buildings and books are in a large measure a waste of public funds.

"2. Local boards of trustees need the help and guidance which such a system of certificates would give. They often have very little idea as to what service a library is expected to render or as to what qualifications are needed in the librarian for rendering such service. And too often the community is even more backward than the trustees in its conceptions and ideas of library service, and acquiesces, with little consciousness of the wrong being done to it, in the waste of its library funds.

"3. The testing, registering and granting of certificates to library workers is in harmony with a growing practice in all callings where special or technical qualifications are required.

"4. Such accepted tests and certificates will do much to give library work a professional standing, to give it a higher place in public recognition and esteem, and bring to it a more adequate compensation."

Mrs. Francis E. Harmon is the first woman to be made a member of the State Library Board of California. For several years Mrs. Harmon has taken an active interest in the development of traveling library work, and has also served as a member of the City Library Board of Los Angeles. She is said to be one of the best-informed library executives in the West.

Chief among the accomplishments of the public library in Oklahoma City for 1916 has been the development of service to the entire city. New patrons were added during the year to the number of about 1800, and new books added totaled 1240, of which 173 were gifts.

The Chinese section of the Library of Congress comprises more than 40,000 volumes, and there are about 10,000 volumes in other Asiatic languages. In the Chinese collection is to be found material illustrating what are thought to be the three largest books in the world. These are the Great Ming Encyclopædia, which required several thousand years for its compilation; the Imperial Encyclopædia, the largest printed book in China; and an immense work made up by order of the Emperor from 1773 to 1782, and including all the principal works in the Chinese language.

A reference book which libraries should find of value in their United States history collections has been published by Floyd C. Shoemaker of St. Louis, secretary of the Missouri State Historical Society. It is entitled, "Missouri's Struggle for Statehood, 1802-1821," and treats of the first constitutional convention, the first constitution, first election and other early events, depicting opinion in Missouri on legal, political and economic subjects prior to the action of Congress on the "Missouri Question."

Like many other libraries that in Oakland, Cal., is engaged in the effort of trying to make one dollar do the work of two, and of trying to crowd two departments into the space hardly large enough for one. Possibly the most distinctive thing the library is doing, the librarian says, is its service of anthem music to churches. The library has a collection of 375 titles, 25 or more copies of each, and these anthems are circulated to 80 different churches of various denominations, and to some other religious bodies.

At the opening of the story hour at the Parlin Library in Everett, Mass., under the auspices of the Friday Club last week, about 500 children crowded to the doors, although there was room for only half that number inside. Plans are now being made to divide the group and hold the story hour more than once a week, so that all the boys and girls who wish to attend may have the opportunity.

Although the library of the College of Business Administration of Boston University does not aim to specialize in any particular subject, it has built up a collection of books on journalism larger than that of the Boston Public Library. Other important collections in this library are those on economics, law, insurance, education, commerce, commercial geography, printing, foreign trade, accounting, advertising, history and management. A valuable set of books owned by the library is that of the Journal of Accountancy in 21 volumes.

In connection with its excellent and rapidly growing library the College of Business Administration has recently established a commercial museum which contains samples of raw material, partly finished, and finished products, by-products and specimens. Here various exhibits make it possible for the students to see almost at a glance how such things as pencils, pens, spoons, pins and watches are made. Many of the specimens and exhibits are from the Panama Pacific Exposition; others are from the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, and some have been given by individual manufacturing concerns. From these exhibits the students are able to supplement the knowledge gained from text-books and in the class room regarding natural resources, the history of commerce and commercial development.

M. FOUGERES TELLS OF THE ATHENS DISORDERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The Matin has published an account of the recent disorders at Athens, given by M. Gustave Fougères, who has been headmaster of the French school at Athens since May, 1913, and was an eyewitness of what took place.

Of the act of felony constituted by the attempt to massacre our troops and of its first stages, he said, I can tell you nothing that has not been already told, except that, despite the presentiment we had had for some days of the imminence of grave events, this cowardly attack surpassed our most pessimistic forebodings and filled us with shame for those who had dared to perpetrate it.

As far as we ourselves were concerned, we had to meet assaults from the Greek police from the beginning of the Friday morning. They presented themselves at the door of the school with a view to effecting a search, but I opposed their entrance, demanding to be shown an order from M. Lambros, and pointing out the fact of our extraterritoriality. That order, I must admit, did not exist, and the police who had come, proprio motu, to attempt a coup de main, ended by retiring. But soon the tactics changed, and acts took the place of words. Bullets began to rain on the front of the school, while a brisk fire was directed upon the pavilion of the naval and military attachés of the Allies which was situated at a short distance from our building. At 5 o'clock the situation had become most critical. From the hill on which the school is built we saw two guns trained upon us, and the captain who had undertaken to protect our nationals in our district was already contemplating a descent to the cellars for the night when, at 6 o'clock, an armistice was concluded.

The night was calm; but on Saturday morning the tragedy began. It was slaughter, assassination en masse, prepared long before by that special party, the Reservists, and participated in by the regular troops. This hunting of the Venizelists was a truly terrible thing, and one could compare it to nothing except, as we all did with a common sense of revulsion and indignation, to the massacre of St. Bartholomew. In the streets, in the houses, in the public buildings, all those who by their writings or their speech had rallied round Venizelos, all those who were suspect, or who had ties of relationship or friendship with the Venizelists, were coldly felled to the ground by shots or blows. Suddenly there was a ringing of bells, which I still seem to hear, and which gave the order for firing to cease. Doubtless they were tired of killing, and decided to take prisoners. On the Sunday morning the transference of these prisoners to the Averoff Prison took place. In so doing they displayed a really atrocious refinement of cruelty by taking them the longest way round, so that those aliens who, like myself, remained in the town—my pupils had reached the Piræus the evening before—could enjoy this terrible spectacle of men, almost all of them notable—journalists, doctors, former deputies, attachés—chained together by the arms in fours according to Greek custom, and guarded by sailors . . . while the whole populace followed, showering upon them ignoble insults and threats. . . .

How is it that the people of Athens were found capable of such a thing. It is King Constantine and false rulers who must be held responsible for these outrages. It was known that some Venizelists, warned of what the authorities were meditating, had laid in arms. The rumor was spread abroad that this was sure proof that they were plotting a revolutionary movement for the overthrow of the Monarchy, and even that the guns and munitions which the Allies were demanding to be delivered up were to be handed over to M. Venizelos for the same purpose.

M. Fougères concluded by stating that he had placed the French school at Athens under the protection of the American flag, and had intrusted the care of it to Mr. Hill, the headmaster of the American school. He hoped, he said, that the archæological treasures it contained would be safeguarded.

STATES SEEK SAME ASSESSMENT DATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BISMARCK, N. D.—North and South Dakota and their neighbor states—Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas and Wisconsin—are making an effort to get together on a uniform date for assessments. At present some of these states assess in January, others in April and some even later. As a result, a man who already has been assessed in Minnesota, Wisconsin or Iowa, upon immigrating to one of the more western states may be again assessed within the same year in his new home. If he has lost his tax receipts, he may face the necessity of a double payment. The date most generally favored is the first of the year.

BY OTHER EDITORS

Miners on Coal Prices

UNITED MINE WORKERS JOURNAL—We know that the anthracite collieries of Pennsylvania can produce as largely as ever in the history of the industry, and heretofore they were able to produce more than sufficient to supply all demand. However it may be hidden by changes of names of operating companies, dummy directors and other ways that are dark, we know that there is a close alliance amounting to at least a thorough mutual understanding between the large coal-producing companies and the transportation companies. Inasmuch as these companies, through their publicity agents, have seen fit to charge that the coal shortage and the high prices that are demanded are due to the few days that the miners lay idle of their own choice it is well to consider first whom the present famine prices benefit. Unlike the greater number of the bituminous coal operators, the anthracite operators maintain control of the selling price of coal on the retail market, and profit largely by the enhanced prices. In Philadelphia Federal investigations have determined that the shortage of the supply of anthracite coal and the resulting high prices that have been extorted from the consumers were deliberately planned by those who stood to profit thereby. The exceedingly high prices are certainly not justified by any increase in the productive cost or in the cost of transportation, but are rapidly developing into a real menace.

Railroads and Shortage

DALLAS NEWS — Railroad men themselves have admitted that the rules of their own making regulating the use and return of "foreign" cars are flagrantly violated. They have admitted, too, that the car shortage is due in considerable degree to the general and flagrant disregard of the rules governing their use. These admissions indicate rather positively that there is need to exercise the authority that is vested in most of the railroad commissions, and that is certainly vested in the Interstate Commerce Commission. The rules made by the railroads for their own governance being generally ignored, according to their own admissions, it is fairly evident that the enforcement of them ought to be given to some body which can have no interest in conniving at their disregard. But while this is so, the proposal said to have been made by the Interstate Commerce Commission, that foreign cars be returnable the moment they are unloaded, would probably work to intensify rather than relieve the situation. More empty cars would be hauled, it would seem, and an empty car in motion is not much more serviceable than one standing still on a siding.

The Danish West Indies

LOS ANGELES EXPRESS—All that now remains to be done to perfect the purchase of the Danish West Indies is the exchange of ratifications of the treaty and the payment of the purchase price. Both Houses of the Danish Parliament have voted in favor of the sale, and the United States Senate months ago approved the treaty. Thus is consummated a purpose this country has held steadily in view for half a century. We are paying a pretty penny for our island whistle, but the whistle may be worth it. Twenty-five million dollars is a fancy price, being equivalent to nearly $30 an acre for the mere privilege of exercising sovereignty, but the strategic position of the islands in relation to the Panama Canal gives them extraordinary value to us, while possession of the Danish West Indies by an enemy would dangerously menace our security. On these points men of all parties are substantially agreed. The only objection in any quarter to the treaty was based on the heavy price demanded by the Danish Government for its islands. Have islands gone up "on account of the war?"

A Million for Music

PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC LEDGER—Regarded purely in the light of a business investment, a fund of a million dollars to put the Philadelphia Orchestra on a rock-bottom financial foundation is not a cent too much. The sum raised stands at present between $600,000 and $700,000. This is the total amount which the five-year subscriptions will bring in during the period for which an unknown friend has promised to take care of the deficit. After that period the orchestra must revert to the old fight to raise the difference between income and outlay, and the interest on a million dollars with shrewd investment should be about equal to the annual deficit. A shortage of $50,000 annually is only what the symphony orchestra in a large city may expect, and Mr. Higginson is said to have paid out of his own pocket in a year about $80,000 for the luxury of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. If the interest on $1,000,000 does no more than meet the annual discrepancy, there is still the matter of a pension fund for musicians who have labored hard in the public behalf to deserve it. The orchestra is a civic asset beyond appraisal.

AUSTRALIA'S NEW CAPITAL

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Melbourne

MELBOURNE, Australia—With the departure of Mr. King O'Malley, as Minister for Home Affairs, there will go some of his favorite schemes, such as the hurrying forward of the architectural competition in connection with Federal Parliament House at Canberra—Australia's new capital. The reformed Hughes Ministry has decided that in view of the war conditions it would be improper to continue the competition at present.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

PRESIDENT ADEE SENDS NOTICE TO TENNIS PLAYERS

U. S. L. T. A. Head Gives Definition of Amateur, and Proposes New Set of Rules to Be Acted on at Meeting Feb. 9

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A letter has been sent to all the members of the United States Lawn Tennis Association by President G. T. Adee, bringing before them the important matters that will come up at the annual meeting of the association in this city Feb. 9. The real question is whether lawn tennis shall be placed once and for all on a firm amateur basis, or left open to the dangers of commercialism.

Officials of the association feel that the time is at hand when they shall officially adopt a theory that the main idea of all amateur sports is that no man shall be allowed to commercialize his skill of prominence in any game, and still remain an amateur. It is also pointed out that such a stand has been taken by the A. A. U., the Intercollegiate Athletic Association, the United States Golf Association, and the National Collegiate Athletic Conference. It is proposed to adopt the following definition:

"An amateur tennis player is one who plays tennis solely for the pleasure and physical benefits he derives therefrom," this, however, being intended as a definition of an ideal rather than as a specific rule.

"It therefore follows that a person shall cease to be an amateur by committing any of the following acts:

"1. By entering a competition open only to professionals or playing for a money prize or gate receipts.

"2. By playing, instructing, pursuing or assisting in the pursuit of tennis or other athletic exercise as a means of livelihood or for gain, or for any emolument.

"3. By obtaining or retaining membership in any tennis or athletic club of any kind because of any mutual understanding, express or implied, whereby such membership would be of any pecuniary benefit to the club or member of the club.

"4. By permitting or sanctioning the use of his name to advertise or promote the sale of tennis goods, or by permitting his name to be advertised or published for pay as the author of books or articles on tennis of which he is not actually the author.

"5. By selling, pledging or otherwise converting into money any prize won in a tennis tournament or converting any prize so won into any article or articles commonly known as necessities, such as food, ordinary clothing, etc., or accepting as a prize any such article.

"6. By playing in a team or exhibition match where gate receipts are charged, unless permission to hold such match has been previously obtained from the proper authorities.

"7. By accepting money, traveling expenses, board or lodging or other monetary equivalent, except hospitality at a private house or from a U. S. N. L. T. A. club, for playing in any tournament, team or exhibition match or other competition."

In relation to this last rule it is pointed out that a player may receive necessary traveling and hotel expenses from a club, provided the club has received permission from the association to pay such expenses.

What probably is to be taken as the most important ruling proposed is that provided in Section 6. This reads that any person "engaged in the handling, buying or selling of tennis goods after April 1, 1918, shall, during such time as he is so engaged, be ineligible to play in any open or invitation tournament or team match under the auspices of the Lawn Tennis Association."

President Adee maintains that sporting goods houses that allow employees several weeks' vacation in the summer to make the rounds of lawn tennis centers, surely do so with an eye to future business and that the player so employed surely is capitalizing his lawn tennis reputation.

Other measures calculated to help the amateur spirit in lawn tennis henceforth will be recommended by the executive committee at this year's meeting, but the above are the most important and the ones that most directly affect the status of players.

PENNSYLVANIA FOOTBALL DATES

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The University of Pennsylvania football team will play 12 games next fall, according to the 1917 schedule ratified by the faculty committee Tuesday night. Games are scheduled with West Point, Carlisle, Bucknell and the Pennsylvania Military College, none of which Pennsylvania met last season. With the exception of the game at West Point and that with Dartmouth at Boston, all the contests will be played at Franklin Field. The schedule:

Sept. 22—Albright; 29—Franklin and Marshall.

Oct. 6—West Point; 15—Swarthmore; 20—Bucknell; 27—Pittsburgh.

Nov. 3—Lafayette; 6—Pennsylvania Military College; 10—Dartmouth; 17—Michigan; 24—Carlisle; 30—Cornell.

SHOE RETAILERS INVITED

Mayor Curley sent a letter last night to the secretary of the National Shoe Retailers Association at Cincinnati inviting that organization to hold its 1918 convention in this city.

WISCONSIN AND ILLINOIS LEADING AT BASKETBALL

WESTERN CONFERENCE BASKETBALL

College—	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Wisconsin	2	0	1.000
Illinois	2	0	1.000
Chicago	1	0	1.000
Minnesota	0	0	.000
Indiana	0	0	.000
Northwestern	0	1	.000
Iowa	0	1	.000
Purdue	0	1	.000
Ohio State	0	2	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The first two days' play in the Western Conference Basketball League throws the traditional "Big Four" again to the front, and makes advance estimates plausible for a repetition of the main features of the race of the last several years. Illinois and Wisconsin have gotten away to their usual good start, Northwestern has slipped back a bit from 1916, when it tied the Illini for second; Chicago appears returning to its customary place close to the leaders; and Purdue, though beaten in its first game, gives exceptional promise. While Minnesota is still to be heard from, there is no doubt that it stands a very good chance of beating the Badgers in its opening game Saturday night.

From the looks of things in these first contests, the Western Conference basketball world is far from wanting individual stars this season. Two sophomores, in the first night, shot into prominence, while a former substitute, a junior, divided the scoring honors with last year's high point winner. The newcomer of greatest note so far disclosed appears to be A. D. Smith '19 of Purdue, who scored 16 points against Illinois, a remarkable performance. His total of six baskets was the best on the opening night on three college floors, and he topped it off for high point honors with four free throws.

In this same game E. G. McKay, another second-year man, did nearly as well, scoring five baskets for Illinois from left forward while he was in. For Wisconsin, V. E. Hemming '18, who has been a substitute, dropped five baskets in the second half, indicating that the loss of W. S. Chandler '18, All-Conference center in 1916, who is ineligible the first semester, is not going to swamp the Badgers. Meantime George Levis, high-point man for a couple of years, now captaining the Cardinal, showed himself in old-time form by caging five baskets until removed for four personal fouls in the Ohio State game, and two baskets in the Northwestern contest Monday night. Another star to shine again on the first night was Bannick of Iowa. This excellent performer put through five baskets against the strong Chicago defensive game, and added a free throw for 11 of his team's 15 points. In the first Illinois game Ralph Woods, the Conference star of 1915, though overshadowed by his sophomore teammate, scored two field goals and six free throws, a little over one third of the Illinois points. In the game against Ohio State Monday night he showed just what he could do under favorable conditions when he made nine field goals and six foul tries.

The opening games revealed Illinois and Wisconsin repeating their dashing tactics, and Chicago its well-known defensive game; Purdue a remarkable aggressiveness for this school, and a defense which will be difficult for any school to break through as the five gets experience. It would be necessary to discount Wisconsin's championship chances a bit if the Cardinal had a game on its schedule with the new Purdue team. Ohio State promises only a fair team on its initial showings, and Iowa also bids fair, despite its defeat, to play a strong game.

The big night this week, in point of number, is Friday, which brings Northwestern to Illinois, Purdue to Chicago and Indiana to Iowa. The single encounter of Saturday night is the Wisconsin-Minnesota meeting. Several of these games should be among the most sharply contested and interesting to watch of the season. The element of uncertainty looms large in very nearly all. At this stage of the game the race appears a fine one to watch.

Next week brings the first of the season's two most important games, according to the general basketball forecast, the initial meeting of Wisconsin and Illinois. This takes place at Madison on Jan. 20. On Jan. 16 Chicago plays at Illinois, and there are other minor meetings.

Ralph Woods, through his brilliant playing Monday, and also on account of the fact that he has taken part in two championship games, is easily leading in individual scoring, with 34 points to his credit, 22 of them being made on field goals and the balance on foul tries. Hemming of Wisconsin, who has also taken part in two games, is second with 24 points, and McKay of Illinois is third with 18. The full list follows:

Player and college—	Goals— Field.	Foul.	Total.
Ralph Woods, Illinois	11	12	34
Hemming, Wisconsin	6	9	21
McKay, Illinois	9	0	18
Smith, Purdue	6	4	16
Leader, Ohio State	1	13	15
Lewis, Wisconsin	7	0	14
Underhill, Northwestern	3	7	13
McIntosh, Wisconsin	6	0	12
Olson, Wisconsin	6	0	12
Bannick, Iowa	5	1	11
Norton, Ohio State	5	0	10
McDonald, Ohio State	4	1	9
Alwood, Illinois	4	0	8
Bennett, Northwestern	3	0	6
Ray Woods, Illinois	3	0	6
Marley, Purdue	3	0	6
Parker, Chicago	3	0	6
Bent, Chicago	3	0	6
Townley, Chicago	1	4	6
Hubbell, Northwestern	1	0	2
Gorgas, Chicago	1	0	2
Bondy, Chicago	1	0	2
Dutton, Iowa	1	0	2
Schiff, Iowa	1	0	2
Davies, Ohio State	0	2	2
Church, Purdue	1	0	2

SYRACUSE GIVES FOOTBALL DATES FOR NEXT SEASON

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Seven new teams appear on the 1917 schedule of the Syracuse University football eleven ratified Tuesday night by the athletic governing board. The team will take a western trip at the close of home season. The schedule:

Sept. 28—Alfred at Syracuse.

Oct. 6—New Hampshire State at Syracuse; 13—Rutgers at Syracuse; 20—Pittsburgh at Pittsburgh; 27—Tufts at Syracuse.

Nov. 3—Brown at Providence; 10—Bucknell at Syracuse; 17—Colgate at Syracuse; 24—Michigan A. C. at Lansing; 29—Nebraska University at Lincoln.

Eight members of the Syracuse football squad, including Joseph du Moe, captain-elect, were declared ineligible to represent the university in any athletic competition by the athletic board Tuesday. The board also ordered the election of a new captain.

The men besides du Moe, are Brown, halfback; Boutin, center; Dunn, halfback; Schlachter, all-America guard; Witter and Captain Robertson, center of the freshman eleven, and Finsterwald, freshman halfback. Robertson and Finsterwald were regarded as the most promising varsity candidates for next year.

SIX MATCHES IN BILLIARD PLAY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Six matches were played in the Class C amateur billiard championship tournament preliminaries here Tuesday and a very high order of playing resulted. Dr. H. W. Hawley, the present champion, won two matches, defeating C. J. Steinbugler by 200 to 147, with an average of 4 16-46, and G. Gardner by 200 to 174.

C. B. Terry, who has won the title three times, made the high run and best average of the day in defeating I. I. Lewine by 200 to 161. Terry had one inning of 48 and ran out his 200 points in 45 innings, for an average of 4 20-45.

Julian Rice made a successful start by defeating Louis Servatius, a veteran of the game, by 200 to 180. Rice had a high run of 30, compiled in his second inning. Servatius played steadily and at one time was 33 points ahead, but Rice finished with a bright display of balkline billiards which was too much for his opponent.

F. A. Unger won his opening match by defeating C. P. Dixon 2d, 200 to 180. In the last contest of the night C. P. Mathews of Brooklyn showed the best game of the tournament when he defeated Irving Schwartz 200 to 103. Matthews averaged 5 20-36, the best so far, and had two high runs of 23.

OFFICERS NAMED AT NEW YORK A. C. ANNUAL MEETING

NEW YORK, N. Y.—At the annual election of the New York Athletic Club Tuesday night less than 200 members attended to vote on a ticket that called for the re-election of all the former officers by virtue of there being no opposition to the regular nominations. Dr. G. M. Hammond, who served his first team last year and whose administration has been successful, will be the president of the organization for another year.

The fact that there was no opposition was the reason for the small attendance of members at the clubhouse. In one way this was considered unfortunate, as at the annual meeting, which takes place on the night of election, it was intended to revise the constitution of the club. At no time during the evening were there 200 members present, the number necessary for a quorum, and it was therefore necessary to postpone action on the new constitution until Feb. 3. The officers elected were:

President, Dr. G. M. Hammond; vice-president, J. T. Mahoney; treasurer, M. S. Paine; secretary, F. R. Fortmeyer; captain, Arthur McAleenan; governors to serve two years, W. R. Delahanty, M. P. Halpin, W. H. Seaich, M. F. Loughman, W. A. Hines, E. W. Kearney, A. W. Teele, and C. H. Pond.

HARVARD HOCKEY TEAM DEFEATS TECH PLAYERS

Harvard hockey players easily defeated the Massachusetts Institute of Technology team in a game at the Boston Arena Tuesday evening by the score of 8 to 0. The Crimson hockey aggregation completely outclassed the Tech men in every department of the game, and had no trouble winning. Harvard led by 4 to 0 at the end of the first half.

The game did not bring out any exceptional or brilliant hockey, and was for the most part rather uninteresting. All of the Harvard candidates were given a chance to get into the game for a little competitive experience.

HARVARD	M. I. T.
T. Rice l.w.	r.w. Clark
Baker l.c.	r.c. Bruner
Percy, r.c.	l.c., Coward
Townsend, r.w.	l.w., Tutein
White, c.p.	c.p., Cochrane
J. Morgan, p.	p., Swain
Wylde, g.	g., Lowengard

YALE TO MEET WILLIAMS

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale's varsity hockey seven is scheduled to meet the Williams College team here today.

BOSTON A. A. AND HOCKEY CLUB TO MEET IN ARENA

Second Match of the Boston Division of the Amateur Hockey League Championship Series Takes Place This Evening

AMATEUR HOCKEY LEAGUE (Boston Division)

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Boston A. A.	1	0	1.000
Boston H. C.	0	0	.000
Arena H. C.	0	1	.000

The Boston Athletic Association hockey team is scheduled to meet the Boston Hockey Club this evening at the Boston Arena in the second game of the Boston division of the Amateur Hockey League championship series and the Unicorn representatives are expected to win without much trouble following their victory over the Arena Hockey Club last Saturday.

The Boston Hockey Club is a newcomer to the league taking the place of the Harvard Club of Boston. The new team is composed largely of Harvard University graduates and they will undoubtedly put up splendid exhibitions of individual playing, but will be somewhat lacking in team work, which will be a big handicap when facing such a strong team as the B. A. A. champions. The lineup for the game follows:

BOSTON A. A.	HOCKEY CLUB
Sands, l.w.	r.w., Lombard
Hutchinson, c.	r., Phillips
Osgood, r.	c., Hicks
Jones, r.w.	l.w., Smart
Skilton, c.p.	p., Claflin
Huntington, p.	c.p., Doty
Donahue, g.	g., Mackay

Irish-American A.C. Wins

Defeats Hockey Club of New York at St. Nicholas Rink

AMATEUR HOCKEY LEAGUE (New York Division)

	Won	Lost	P C
Irish-American A. C.	1	0	1.000
St. Nicholas S. C.	0	0	.000
Crescent A. C.	0	0	.000
Hockey Club of N. Y.	0	1	.000

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Irish-American hockey team successfully opened the New York division of the Amateur Hockey League championship season of 1916-17 at the St. Nicholas Rink Tuesday evening when it defeated the Hockey Club of New York in a hard-fought contest by a score of 2 goals to 1.

The Irish-American team played without Bawlf and Wellington, two star Canadian players, who were charged by the Hockey Club with being professionals.

The regulation period resulted in a tie, but the I.-A. A. C. won the game in an extra period, when Powers scored on a brilliant shot from the side. The summary:

I.-A. A. C.	HOCKEY CLUB
Powers, r.w.	l.w., King
Smith, c.	c., Cleary
Abrahams, r.	r., George
Livermore, l.w.	r.w., Gordon
Lequin, c.p.	c.p., Young
Duquesne, p.	p., Britton
Woods, g.	g., Lewis

Score—I.-A. A. C. 3, Hockey Club 2. Goals made—By Abrahams, Smith, Britton, Gordon, Powers. Referee—William Dobby, Crescent A. C. Assistant referee—R. L. von Bermuth, St. Nicholas. Goal umpires—Joseph Brooks for I.-A. A. C., W. Coughtrey for H. C. Timers—W. J. Croker of Wanderers' S. C.

YALE CLUB AND COLUMBIA ARE SQUASH WINNERS

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS (Class B)

	Won	Lost	P C
Yale Club	3	0	1.000
Columbia Club	2	1	.666
Princeton Club	1	2	.333
Crescent A. C.	0	3	.000

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Yale Club and Columbia Club were the winners of the Class B Metropolitan Squash Tennis Association team matches played here Tuesday and as a result the Yale Club remains at the top of the championship standing with three victories and no defeats and Columbia remains in second place with two victories and one defeat.

With the Crescent Athletic Club as their opponents, the Columbia men won all five matches played. The Princeton Club fared slightly better at the hands of the Yale combination, winning one of the five matches.

While the Columbia-Crescent match was one-sided, the matches were unusually close and hard played. Three went into a third game before decision was reached. A. C. Scott, a Blue and White contestant, had to work hard to defeat Harold Rowe by a score of 12—15, 15—8, 18—16. The summary:

COLUMBIA VS. CRESCENT A. C.

D. K. Bulkley, Columbia, defeated W. G. Pope, Crescent, 15—8, 15—13.

A. C. Scott, Columbia, defeated Harold Rowe, Crescent, 12—15, 15—8, 18—16.

R. L. Strebeigh, Columbia, defeated N. F. Torrence, Crescent, 15—10, 15—1.

L. Kellock, Columbia, defeated A. Baxter Jr., Crescent, 15—11, 8—15, 15—12.

I. H. Cornell, Columbia, defeated G. E. Cruse, Crescent, 17—16, 2—15, 15—5.

YALE VS. PRINCETON

H. W. Carhart, Yale, defeated Dr. H. R. Mixsell, Princeton, 11—15, 15—12, 15—11.

Harold Tobey, Princeton, defeated R. Abbott, Yale, 15—10, 15—10.

Lindley Bradford, Yale, defeated A. G. Mittendorf, Princeton, 15—7, 15—7.

C. J. Maguire, Yale, defeated A. Monks, Princeton, 15—5, 15—6.

J. F. Johnson, Yale, defeated K. G. Stern, Princeton, by default.

YALE WINS FROM DARTMOUTH FIVE AT BASKETBALL

Captain Taft and Garfield Play Splendidly for the Winners—Rau and Sisson Stars

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale's star basketball team opened its Intercollegiate league championship season of 1916-17 here Tuesday afternoon with a victory over the Dartmouth College five, the score being 33 points to 24.

During the first half of the game the match was very closely contested, that period ending with the score 17 to 15 in favor of Dartmuoth. Yale could not seem to get its teamwork under way during that half of the contest. In the second half of the match, Yale began to show a big improvement in its passing game and the Elis appeared to work better together with the result that they soon assumed the lead and increased their margin to the end of play.

Captain Taft and Garfield worked finely together for the winners, Garfield scoring no less than five goals. Rau and Sisson were the best players on the visiting team. The summary:

YALE	DARTMOUTH
Kinney, r.f.	l.b., Mudgett
Olsen, l.f.	r.b., Sisson
Garfield, c.	c., Steenrod
Taft, r.b.	l.f., Rau
Mallon, l.b.	r.f., Aishton

Score—Yale 33, Dartmouth 24. Goals from floor—Garfield 4, Kinney 3, Taft 3, Mallon 2, Olsen 2, Rau 4, Steenrod 2, Sisson, Mudgett. Goals from fouls—Sisson 8, Kinney 5. Referee—Deering, Manhattan College. Umpire—Thorpe—Columbia. Time—20m. halves.

Columbia Defeats Cornell

Win Hard-Fought Basketball Contest in Last Minute

ITHACA, N. Y.—Columbia won a hard-fought victory over Cornell here Tuesday evening in their Intercollegiate Basketball League championship series by a score of 39 to 38. The game was won in the very last minute of play on two long shots.

The contest was featured by close guarding and fine team work and excellent basket shooting by both teams. It was the second league defeat for Cornell this season. With Cornell leading, 36 to 33, and only two minutes to play, victory looked almost certain for Coach Sharpe's team.

Then Leonard caged one from midfloor, the score reading 36 to 35. Farrer then made a side shot, making Columbia 37 and Cornell still 36. Then Houck, Cornell's little guard, caged a long shot, but Leonard again shot from distance and time was called a moment after. Ortner, Flock, Kendall and Houck starred for Cornell. Leonard, Roberts and Latour did the best for Columbia. The lineup:

COLUMBIA	CORNELL
Roberts, r.f.	l.b., Houck
Latour, l.f.	r.b., Allen
Katz, l.f.	r.b., Ward
Leonard, c.	c., Kendall
Farrer, r.b.	l.f., Flock
Farrell, Alexander, 1b	r.f., Ortner

Score—Columbia 39, Cornell 38. Goals from floor—Ortner 4, Flock 4, Kendall 3, Houck 3, Roberts 4, Latour 2, Katz, Leonard 4, Farrer 2, Farrell. Goals from fouls—Ortner 10, Leonard 11. Referee—Fisher, Oberlin. Umpire—Loudon, Dartmouth. Time—20m. halves.

BASEBALL DATES ARE GIVEN FOR COLUMBIA TEAM

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Twenty-five games will be played by the Columbia University baseball team this season. Leland Stanford, Jr., University, Yale, Cornell, Pennsylvania, Harvard and Dartmouth are the leading teams on the schedule. A home and home agreement was made with Union, Pennsylvania and Cornell.

Pennsylvania, as usual, will play at South Field on Commencement Day. Leland Stanford will be the attraction on Class Day, which will be celebrated on June 4. All but five games will be played on South Field.

A meeting of the candidates has been called for this evening. Andrew Coakley, head coach; Robert Watts, captain; George Smith, former pitcher and now with the New York Giants, and Lovejoy, the manager, will make speeches. The schedule follows:

March 28—C. C. N. Y.; 31—Manhattan College.

April 2—St. John's; 4—Amherst; 7—C. C. N. Y.; 14—Holy Cross; 18—Williams; 20—Union; 21—Harvard; 25—*Pennsylvania; 28—*Yale.

May 2—Rutgers; 5—Wesleyan; 8—New York University; 11—Cornell; 15—Dartmouth; 19—Fordham; 26—Stevens; 30—Lafayette.

June 2—Rhode Island State; 4—Leland Stanford; 6—Pennsylvania; 9—*Lehigh; '11—*Cornell; 12—*Union.

*Indicates out-of-town games.

REPORT WOOD MAY GO TO CLEVELAND

CLEVELAND, O.—There is a report of a trade between the Boston Americans and Cleveland, whereby Pitcher Joseph Wood will be given to Cleveland in exchange for Catcher O'Neill.

Cleveland would like to add Wood to its pitching staff, in view of the fact that Wood and Speaker are close personal friends and the Boston club is considered a bit weak behind the bat, with Carrigan gone and Agnew not having been at his best last year.

ALLEGHENY VS. SYRACUSE

MEADVILLE, Pa.—The Allegheny College varsity basketball team plays the Syracuse varsity here this evening.

TRACK AT NOBLE AND GREENOUGH IS PROMISING

School Well Supplied With Veterans — Chances of Championship Very Bright

Coach Fred Burns, who is in charge of the Noble and Greenough School track team, is very enthusiastic over the prospects of the team, and is confident that this season's aggregation will be a winner. The school has not won the Private School Triangular League championship for three years, and both coach and candidates are working hard to form a strong team. Coach Burns was well known as a sprinter of considerable ability at Phillips Exeter Academy, Brown University, and the Boston A. A., and he is an excellent man to be in charge of the boys.

Noble and Greenough is well supplied with veteran track material this year, and the prospects look brighter than those of the other two teams in the league, Volkmann School and Roxbury Latin School. Capt. George Perry and George Scott, both veterans, look like sure point winners in the 100-yard run. Both are making excellent time in practice, and should be in fine shape when the season opens the last of this month.

Another veteran who looks like a point winner is John Churchill, in the sprints and the 300-yard run. Philip Hesseltine will be the strong man again this season in the 600-yard run and the running high jump, while Franklin Nichols, fotball star, is showing well in the sprints.

Higginson Manning, manager of the baseball team, looks like a star in the hurdle events and the 1000-yard run. Prescott Cumner, captain of the championship football eleven this fall, is out for the shot-put and the 600-yard distance. Gardner Sutton, football and baseball star, is also out for the shot-put, and is showing fine form in the 40-yard dash. Manager William DeFord is also a candidate for shot-put honors.

Aside from the veterans, there are a number of other candidates who are showing up well. The most promising are Gardner Davis and Marshall Woods in the sprints; Homer Biglow in the 600; George Fogg in the 300-yard run; Frank Brigham, Robert Martin, Olcott Brown and William Miller in the shot-put; Theodore Weber in the high jump and shot-put; Charles Allen in the dashes, Benjamin Tenney in the 1000, and Richard Whitney in the jumps and sprints.

Manager DeFord has arranged to open the season Jan. 27 with Powder Point School at Brookline. Country Day School will be met at Brookline Feb. 3, and the Triangular League championship meet will be held Feb. 16, probably on the board track at Soldiers Field, Harvard University. Noble and Greenough will also enter a track and field team in the B. A. A. schoolboy meet in the Mechanics Hall Feb. 24.

FRESHMAN CLASS IN ATHLETICS IS RECORD ONE

Harvard's freshman class in general athletics will begin work today with a record enrollment. The number of men enrolled in the class totaled 105 Tuesday, as opposed to 53 last year at the corresponding time. Such an increase in the number of men who have signed up, together with the large attendance at the meeting held in Smith Halls Common Room, is indicative of the increased interest in the undertaking. The class may continue during the spring months.

The class has been divided into divisions for each of the sports and these divisions will meet this afternoon for instruction under their respective instructors. The wrestlers will report to Coach Anderson at the Hemenway Gymnasium. E. H. Clark '96, assistant graduate treasurer of athletics, will meet the swimmers at the subway waiting room, Harvard Square, or they may report directly to Coach Waters at the Cambridge Y. M. C. A. The fencing squad will report to Prof. Jules Leslabay in the fencing room of the Hemenway Gymnasium, and the boxing class will be divided into three divisions, each of which will be directed by one of the three boxing instructors, Coaches Foley, Walsh and O'Donnell.

The class will meet on Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each week.

PICKUPS

Secretary John Lane of the Red Sox announced this noon that nothing was known at the Boston office regarding the proposed trade of Pitcher Wood for Catcher O'Neill of Cleveland as reported from Cleveland today.

Business Manager W. E. Hapgood of the Boston Nationals announced that 29 players contracts were sent out from the Braves office Tuesday evening. Three players have holdover contracts. They are Gowdy, Konetchy and Evers.

President H. H. Frazee of the Boston Red Sox left Boston for New York Tuesday evening and is today conferring with President C. H. Ebbets of the Brooklyn Nationals regarding exhibition games to be played by Brooklyn and the Red Sox next spring before the championship games start.

COLUMBIA FIVE AT UNION

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—The Columbia varsity basketball five plays the Union College team here this evening

EASTERN YACHT CLUB HOLDS ITS ANNUAL MEETING

Commodore Sears Chosen Principal Flag Officer—Club Report Shows Membership of 608—Fleet Has 292 Boats

Commodore Herbert M. Sears, owner of the auxiliary schooner Constellation, whose ancestors were well-known Boston shipping merchants, was chosen as the principal flag officer of the Eastern Yacht Club for the fourth time at the annual meeting last night. It is unusual for this club to continue its flag officers more than three years, John M. Forbes and William Amory Gardner being the only predecessors of Commodore Sears to hold office as long, the former being commodore from 1874 to 1877, while the latter headed the organization in 1894, 1895 and 1896, and also in 1906 and 1907.

Vice-Commodore Maximilian Agassiz, owner of the auxiliary schooner Kirin, was also elected for a fourth term, while John S. Lawrence, of another famous Boston shipping family and owner of the New York 40-foot sloop Squaw, was made rear commodore.

Charles F. Adams and Frank B. McQuesten were reelected members of the council and Henry Taggard and Stephen W. Sleeper were continued as secretary and treasurer respectively. The following committees were also chosen:

John S. Harrold, Caleb Loring, Frederick M. Hoyt, Henry A. Morss and A. Swasey, regatta committee; Edward W. Atkinson, Parkman Dexter, Theodore Jones and Robert A. Leeson, committee on admissions; B. D. Barker, James A. Burgess and Daniel K. Snow, house committee.

According to the report of the secretary, the club has a membership of 608, a gain of nine from that of Dec. 30, 1915. Enrolled in the club fleet are 292 yachts, composed of 52 schooners, 63 sloops and yawls, 35 steam yachts, 71 launches and 71 boats under 30 feet waterline length.

Rule 1 of the racing rules, under "Displacement," was amended and now provides that displacement of yachts in classes Q, R and S shall be obtained by weighing, and in class P by taking the lines and proceeding as described for calculation by Simpson's Rule.

An added paragraph to the rules reads as follows:

"When the lines have been taken off a class P yacht in any racing season after her first one the lines so taken off shall be good for that and all racing seasons of the next four calendar years. In case of serious accident to the hull of the yacht, and subsequent repairs, which in the opinion of the regatta committee are likely to have changed her form, her lines shall be again taken after repairs are made."

Hereafter no protest for measurement will be received by the regatta committee of the club after Sept. 20. This advances the date about six weeks, as before the adoption of the amendment protests of this kind could be filed up to Nov. 1.

After the business meeting was finished a number of lantern slides collected by Richard S. Russell, from photographs taken on the naval training cruise for civilians in the summer of 1916 were shown.

SOCIETY DAY AT NEW YORK SHOW

NEW YORK, N. Y.—This is Society Day at the National Automobile show, which is being held this week at the Grand Central Palace, and the usual attendance of society people is expected to fill the big building from early morning until late in the evening.

There are also today several meetings of importance to those interested in the automobile manufacturing industry. The board of directors of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce will hold a meeting at their headquarters; the standards committee of the Society of Automobile Engineers will meet, and the Motor and Accessory Manufacturers will hold their annual meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria in the afternoon and their ninth annual banquet in the evening.

HARVARD TRACK TRIALS

Candidates for the Harvard varsity relay teams were given their first time trials at Soldiers Field Tuesday afternoon and Capt. E. A. Teschner '17, Westmore Willcox Jr. '17 and H. W. Minot '17 showed up the best. The candidates for the freshman team did not show up very strongly.

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REAL ESTATE

Papers have gone to record this day transferring from Sherman L. Whipple to William J. Stober title to the large six-story stone and brick mercantile building at 61 Essex Street, corner Harrison Avenue, in one of the wholesale districts of the city proper. This structure occupies most of the 2301 square feet of land, which is valued at $85,000. The total assessment amounts to $121,000.

A sale has been closed in the West End district whereby Louise P. Maguire, owner of a 3½-story and basement brick dwelling situated 43 Hancock street, near Myrtle street, has conveyed title to Agnes Russell. The estate is assessed for $12,500, with $6900 of that amount on the 1530 square feet of land.

A small sale of land in the Back Bay section has been concluded between Arthur L. Stevens and Theophilus King who takes title to the vacant lot on Astor Street opposite Bickerstaff Street. There is an area of 1660 square feet taxed on $2500.

The most important sale reported from the South End today consists of an improved property located at 29 Dartmouth Street near Montgomery Street. There is a four story and basement swell front brick dwelling and 1500 square feet of land, all assessed for $13,000 of which $4900 applies on the land.

LARGE SALE IN WESTWOOD

Final papers have been recorded at the Norfolk Registry of Deeds conveying the John L. Fisher estate to William J. Stober of Boston. This farm has been in the Fisher family for more than 250 years, and is considered one of the finest farms in Norfolk county. The land is divided into three separate parcels. The first, situated at the corner of Fox Hill and Gay streets, comprises 35 acres and is one of the highest points in the town, commanding a view of Boston harbor on a clear day. On this parcel is a large Colonial house, barn, etc. The second parcel of 45 acres is situated on the opposite corner of Fox Hill and Gay streets. The third parcel, comprising 85 acres is situated on Gay, High and Nahatan streets. This property adjoins the estates of Joshua Crane, G. R. Fearing, Edward Cunningham and George T. Rice. The sale was made by Walter Channing, Jr.

LARGE SALE IN WESTON

One of the largest sales in this section, as far as area is concerned, was closed today in the transfer of the old Hastings farm of 150 acres on North Avenue in Weston, a small portion of which lies in Waltham. Austin T. White of Weston takes title to this acreage from George H. Ellis, who for over 20 years has owned and maintained the farm in connection with his extensive milk business. The purchaser will continue to maintain the property as a farm. The sale was negotiated through the office of Poole & Bigelow.

SALES IN THE NEWTONS

The historic Baury estate, situated 2459 Washington Street, corner Concord Street, Newton Lower Falls, has been sold to the Episcopal Society of St. Mary's Church in Newton. This property adjoins the church property and consists of a large mansion house, about 200 years old, and 63,434 square feet of land. The whole is assessed for $6000, of which $5200 is on the land. This property was formerly owned by Alfred L. Baury, one of the first ministers of St. Mary's Church.

Sarah J. Rand has sold to Lester H. Stanley four lots of land in Newton Center on Commonwealth Avenue, Grafton Street, Homer Street and Furber Lane, containing in all 35,100 square feet, valued at about $8000. The new owner expects to erect four single houses on the land. Alvord Bros. were the brokers in these sales.

TO BUILD AT ONCE

A general contract has been awarded by the Quincy Market Cold Storage & Warehouse Company, to the Turner Construction Company of Boston and New York, for the erection on T-Wharf of an 11-story reenforced concrete cold storage warehouse from plans by J. R. Worcester & Co.

BOSTON REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE

The directors of the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Board late yesterday afternoon elected the following officers: President, Mark Temple Dowling; vice-presidents, Charles F. Adams, Francis R. Bangs, James Sumner Draper, Arthur F. Estabrook, William A. Gaston, John Mason Little, J. Morris Meredith, Henry Parkman, Francis Peabody, Charles S. Rackemann, Arnold A. Rand, Joseph B. Russell, Charles W. Whittier, Moses Williams, Frederic H. Viaux, and secretary, Prescott Bigelow Jr.

PURCHASED IN ROXBURY

Nelie E. Fernandez has purchased from Ida I. Andrews, a three-apartment frame house situated at 2 Johnston Park near Warren Street, Roxbury. The assessors' valuation is $6700, including $1200 carried on 2352 square feet of land.

SALE IN INSURANCE DISTRICT

William J. Stober has purchased through the office of Daniel J. Cronin, Devonshire Building, the estate of Frederick H. Nazro being the mercantile building and lot of about 700 square feet of land at 119-121 and 123 Water Street near Kilby Street, city proper. It is assessed for $31,000 of which $26,600 is on the land and the balance on the building.

Henry J. Nazro of the Monk's Building represented the grantor. It is the intention of the purchaser to improve the lot with a new structure suitable for the insurance business.

FORE RIVER CO. SENDS MR. DANIELS PROTEST MESSAGE

QUINCY, Mass.—Joseph W. Powell, president of the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation, sent a telegram last night to Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the United States Navy, defending the bids of the concern for Government construction and protesting statements in the appeal of the Secretary to Congress in which he asked for $12,000,000 to improve the facilities of navy yards for the construction of battle and scout cruisers. President Powell says that the company has considered it "a patriotic duty" to offer the use of its yard for naval construction on a basis "that would not even be considered for business with any commercial concern."

Secretary Daniels is reported to have written that "private shipbuilders of the country are unable or unwilling to undertake the complete program with any assurance of speed in completion, even at prices which the department regards as unreasonably high."

The telegram is as follows:

"Newspaper articles this morning quote your letter to Congress stating that the department does not feel warranted in awarding contracts to this company for battle cruisers, because you consider that estimated basis allows too large a percentage of profit. In your letter, your chief objection is ostensibly against what you state is a demand for 35 per cent for overhead and profit. The manner in which your statement is worded can only give to the public the impression that the 35 per cent is largely profit. The fact is, that out of this 35 per cent must be met all corporation expenses, interest on bonds, as well as on expenditures for salaries, clerical hire, power, heat, light, etc.

"Your own officers have stated to this company's representatives after a careful examination of its books, records and estimates, at its shipyard, that there will not be in reality as much as 10 per cent actual profit for it under its proposal which is discussed in your letter. Moreover in its formal proposal to the Government this company offered to do this work on any percentage of profit the Federal Trade Commission might find to be fair. That offer the department has not seen fit to accept.

"Your letter as reported fails to mention the basis upon which negotiations have proceeded, i. e., that this company agrees to assume the risk of possible increased costs to an extent which might result in its doing the business at no profit whatever.

"This company has considered it a patriotic duty to offer the Government its facilities on a basis that would not even be considered for business with any commercial parties under present conditions and to be in a position to build a battle cruiser, has sacrificed over $5,000,000 of merchant construction at prices that offered a total profit of more than it could hope to make under the most favorable conditions in building one of these vessels for the Government at a total cost of nearly $20,000,000.

"We, therefore, most earnestly protest against the unfairness and unwisdom of your misrepresentation of our attitude towards the fulfillment of the Nation's preparedness program."

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Mt. Vernon st., 12, ward 23; City of Boston, Blackall, Clapp & Whittemore; brick school.
Dartmouth st., 8, ward 77; William P. Cotter, S. J. Rantin; brick store.
Glendale ter., 5, ward 25; Thomas King; frame dwelling.
Manthrone rd., 108, ward 23; A. R. Clark, Harold Duffie; frame dwelling.
Mora st., 45, ward 21; C. C. Ryder, James J. Beckwith; frame dwelling.
Harvard st., 39-41, ward 19; William Riley, G. P. Fallabello; frame dwelling.
School st., 1-11, cor. 283 Washington st., ward 5; G. B. Inches et al., J. A. Hasty; alter store and offices.
Cambridge st., 277-285, ward 5; Massachusetts General Hospital; alter stores and dwelling.
Hanover st., 119, ward 5; E. H. Harding; alter factory and stores.

AT THE THEATERS

Colonial—Mizzi Hajos in "Pom-Pom," 8.
Copley—"Man and Superman," 8:10.
Hollis—"Pollyanna," 8:15.
Keith's—Vaudeville, 7:45.
Majestic—"You're in Love," 8:10.
Plymouth—Miss Grace George in Shaw's "Major Barbara," 8:10.
Shubert—"Passing Show," 8.
Tremont—"Miss Springtime," 8.
Wilbur—"The Unchastened Woman," 8:15.
Matinees—Daily at Keith's, 1:45; Wednesday and Saturday at Wilbur, Majestic, Hollis, Park Square, 2:15; at the Colonial, Tremont and Shubert, 2; Thursday and Saturday at the Plymouth, 2:10; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at the Copley, 2:10; Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at the Shubert, 2.

SHIPPING NEWS

Wholesale dealers' prices of fresh groundfish today were: Haddock $6.25 @6.50 per hundredweight, steak cod $10.75@13.25, market cod $5@7, pollock $4.75, large hake $10, medium hake $7, and cusk $6.25. Arrivals: Steamers Ripple 43,000 pounds, Comber 42,000, and schooner Ruth 80,300.

Gill netters landed 75,000 pounds fresh fish, mostly pollock, at Gloucester today, and were the only arrivals reported.

One of the largest stocks ever made by a local fisherman was reported today at the South Boston Fish Pier. The schooner A. Piatt Andrew, which landed practically all catches at South Boston, stocked $53,395 for the past season in the haddock and shacking fisheries. After expenses are deducted, and a percentage awarded owners and captain, the remainder is divided among the crew. The large stock typifies the high prices paid for fresh fish during the last year. Capt. Walace Bruce is the skipper.

The Gloucester fishing schooner John Hays Hammond has been sold to David W. Simpson of Boston for $15,000. The vesel will leave Gloucester shortly for Newfoundland and there load dried fish for Cork, Ireland. The freight for this voyage is said to equal the amount paid for the vessel by its new owner.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrivals

Strs Calvin Austin, Strout, Portland; City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester; Robert M Thompson, Shanks, Newport News; Cretan, Page, Philadelphia; Corsica, Smith, Norfolk; Kershaw, Johnson, Baltimore.

Tugs Standard II, Mugan, New York, towing barges S T Co's Nos 5 and 123; Carlisle, Derrickson, Salem.

JOHN F. MOORS TALKS ON CAUSES OF EUROPEAN WAR

Secret diplomacy and imperialism were declared to be the underlying causes of the European War by John F. Moors, president of the Boston Associated Charities and a member of the Finance Commission, in speaking before the Roslindale Forum last night on "European Diplomacy as Reflected by the War."

After speaking of the growth of armaments prior to 1913 and the development of fear and jealousy among the European powers he turned to the progress of internal reforms which he declared had been checked by the war.

"When the outbreak of the great war came, these plain people of Europe had supposed that they were getting ahead," he said. "France and Italy had been becoming more and more radical; in Russia a popular assembly had struggled into existence; in Germany the Social Democrats saw victory almost within their grasp; in England the House of Lords had been shorn of its power, and home rule for Ireland had been almost achieved.

"But all these great popular movements were thrown into the junk heap and the people of Europe, without any quarrel with each other of which they were conscious, are now in the trenches exterminating one another."

For President Wilson's conduct of the international relations of this country and especially his dealings with Mexico, the speaker had much praise. "But after all the years of housebreaking imperialism, a weak country, Mexico, which is the treasure house of the world, has not been exploited by a strong nation," he declared.

"On the contrary, though provocations have been endless, we have consistently and steadfastly maintained, as a nation, an attitude of utter unselfishness. May we not hope, therefore, that in the supreme crises which now confront the world the light of American liberty will show the way to better things."

SOUTH AMERICAN SERVICE

Steamship service between Boston and South American ports is announced by the American Transatlantic Company, the first sailing to be Jan. 26, when the Manitowoc, an American vessel of 2901 net tons is scheduled to sail from here for Buenos Aires. The vessel left Rio de Janeiro last Saturday and is expected to arrive in Boston about Jan. 22 to take on South American freight. Most of its cargo from South America will be discharged at New York. Large amounts of freight from South American ports are already on the way to Boston and New York on several steamers due at Boston some time this month. The steamers are: The Argentine transport, Chaco, Jan. 15; Hesperides, a British steamer, Jan. 16; Starlite and Westoil, both due Jan. 18, and the Panaman due the last of the month.

MISS DAYTON, SINGER AND READER, APPEARS

Miss Katharine Dayton—Program of songs and recitations, with Ruth Dayton assisting as accompanist; Steinert Hall, afternoon of Jan. 9: English folksong, arranged by Sharp; folksong from Kentucky, arr. by Brockway; "A Woman's Work Is Never Done," arr. Sharp; "Must I Go Bound?" arr. Hughes; "The Loyal Lover," arr. Sharp; "Chanson de la Saint-Jean," "Pernette" and "Dodo, petite," folksongs of Savoie; "When the Night Comes," Carpenter; "The Sleeping Princess," Borodine; "The Tum-Tum," Newcomb; "The Young Lady in Blue," "The Young Lady in White" and "The Young Lady of Parma," Lang; "A Li'l Bit of Sum'pn" and "Pointed Points of View," Usher; "Johnny Courteau," Drummond; "En roulant ma boule" and "Dans Paris," folksongs of Quebec, arr. Tremblay; "Le rossignol," Drummond; "The Yak," Peel; "The Old Man of the Cape" and "A Miraculous Escape," Sterndale-Bennett.

Like many other artists who try their powers in Steinert Hall, Miss Dayton brings a scheme of entertainment and a method of presentation that are adapted especially to the needs of the small club. She must have her audience near to her, and she will do better having people whose main object for assembling is business of some kind, and whose incidental object is her program. She supplies material for light diversion rather than for high artistic contemplation. She has a certain small, though rare, gift of humor. She has, too, some excellent points of vocal technique, offset by some points of dramatic technique not so good.

As far as voice goes, she is a delightful interpreter of folksongs, showing herself well trained as to tone and execution. She is admirable in her presentation of the texts of her songs, though she cannot make her words carry to the back part of an auditorium like that in which she appeared yesterday. She is pleasing, even if unnecessarily detailed, in her explanatory remarks. She is graceful in gesture; but inasmuch as she uses gestures not with imaginative effect to emphasize the main ideas of her poem, but with mere pictorial effect to illustrate the action of it, she is quite on the wrong track. If the writer of the text speaks of an arrow shot into the air, people understand what is meant. They do not need to have the reader shape her arms into bow and arrow by way of explanation.

The performer's most significant success is in her selections. Of particular interest among these is the Irish folk song, "Must I Go Bound?" the Savoie folk songs, "Saint-Jean" and "Pernette"; the "L'l Bit of Sum'pn," by Usher; and the recitation about the French Canadian logdriver and farmer, "Johnny Courteau," by Drummond.

GARDEN SUBJECTS TO BE TAKEN UP IN LECTURE SERIES

"New England Gardens" is the subject to be considered by Loring Underwood of Boston, next Saturday, in the first lecture in the three months course to be given by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society on Saturday afternoons in Horticultural Hall. The lectures are all to be on gardening subjects and are open to the public.

Lectures for January are: Jan. 20, "Seed Sowing Recommendations," by William N. Craig of Brookline; Jan. 27, "Formation and Characteristics of Peat and Muck Lands and Some of Their Uses," by Alfred P. Dachnowski, physiologists, Department of Agriculture, Washington.

Those for February are: Feb. 3, "Perennials We Should Grow," illustrated, by Prof. Arno H. Nehrling of the Massachusetts Agricultural College; Feb. 10, "Recent Troubles With Our Forest Trees," illustrated, by Prof. F. W. Rane, State forester at Boston (this is the John Lewis Russell lecture); Feb. 17, "Biological Fundamentals of Plant and Animal Breeding," by Dr. W. E. Castle, Bussey Institution, Jamaica Plain; Feb. 24, "Bees in Relation to Horticulture," by Dr. Burton N. Cates of the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

March lectures include: March 3, "Strawberry Culture," by O. M. Taylor, New York Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva; "Cranberry Culture," illustrated, by Marcus L. Urann, president of the United Cape Cod Cranberry Company; March 17, "Orcharding in the West and South," by Prof. F. C. Sears of the Massachusetts Agricultural College; on March 24 the spring flower show is scheduled and the lecture is omitted; March 31, "Alpine Plants," illustrated, by Mrs. Louis Chanler of New York.

BOSTON HAMPTON COMMITTEE MEETING

Active assistance of many of the best known men and women of Boston has been secured by the Boston Hampton committee in behalf of its annual meeting at the Hotel Somerset, next Monday evening, in celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of its formation. Boston has sent to Hampton in the last quarter of a century many thousands of dollars as its contribution toward the education of the Negro and the Indian.

What prominence certain of these graduates have attained in various lines of endeavor will be outlined at this meeting by Dr. H. B. Frissell, the principal. Another speaker of unusual interest because of his rare visits to Boston will be Prof. James H. Dillard, LL. D., president of the Jeanes Foundation, the income of which is applied to the teaching forces in the small country schools of the South. W. Cameron Forbes of Milton, former Governor-General of the Philippines, lately elected a trustee of Hampton, will preside, and in his introductory speech will relate certain of his experiences in the far east. The Rev. George A. Gordon of Boston and Maj. Allen Washington, commandant at Hampton, will be the other speakers. The Hampton Quartet will contribute many plantation melodies.

Hampton has graduated 8000 men, equipped to earn an honorable living. Many of them are engaged in various lines in and about Boston, and the school has recently reported an exodus from the South to the North of these well trained men, owing to the scarcity of highly trained labor hereabouts.

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We are disposing of these and similar weaves at prices to effect an immediate clearance

Anglo-Persian and French Wilton

Size 9x12 ft..... regularly 82.50, **57.75**
Size 8.3x10.6 ft... regularly 74.75, **52.50**
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Size 36x63 inches.. regularly 13.75, **9.25**

Extra Large Size
Anglo-Persian and Similar Weaves.

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Size 11.3x15 ft..regularly 141.00, **105.00**

In Addition
SEAMLESS ROYAL AXMINSTER RUGS
Size 9x12 ft. each 31.50 regularly 39.50

Extraordinary Reductions

Household & Decorative Linens

Heavy Irish Linen Satin Damask Table Cloths and Napkins.

Cloths.....2x2 yds. **2.90** 2x2½ yds. **3.90** 2x3 yds. **4.75**
Napkins to match size 22x22 inches.....dozen **3.90**

Pure Irish Linen Sheets and Pillow Cases
25% to 40% Less Than Regular Prices.

Hemstitched Linen Sheets.....pair **6.75, 8.50** and **10.50**
Hemstitched Linen Pillow Cases.....pair **1.25, 1.75** and **2.00**
Hand Embroidered Irish Linen Pillow Cases.....pair **1.90**

1,800 Dozen Hemstitched Pure Irish Linen Huckaback Towels

Size.....18x34, doz. **4.50** 20x36, doz. **6.00** 22x38, doz. **7.50**
Bleached Turkish Bath Towels.....dozen **3.00, 4.50** and **6.00**
Turkish Bath Mats.....each **75c, 1.00** and **1.25**

Madeira Hand Scalloped and Hand Embroidered Linens

Luncheon Sets, 13 pieces.....set **3.25, 4.50** and **5.50**
Tea Napkins.....doz. **4.25, 5.00** and **5.75**
Tray Covers.....ea. **25c** and **30c**
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Muslin Sheets and Pillow Cases
Excellent Quality

Sheets. 54x90 63x99 72x99 81x99 90x99 90x108
55c 65c 75c 85c 95c 1.00 ea.
Cases....42x36 45x36 50x36 54x36
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This is the curve cut which assures fit, comfort and good appearance.

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Arrow *form fit* Collars

Curve cut to fit shoulders and neck—will not chafe shirt—waistcoat cannot rise up under collar. *2 for 30 cents*

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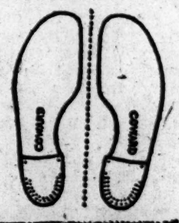

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Paisley Chiffon—36 inches wide, yard.....**$1.00**
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Iris Tissue—36 inches, yard, **39c**
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Maline Daintie—36 inches wide, yard.....**35c**
Silk and Cotton Crepe de Chine—36 inches wide, yd. **59c**
Domestic Dimity—30 inches wide, yard.....**19c**
Beaux Art Voile—40 inches wide, yard.....**65c**
Leader Voile—27 inches wide.....**15c**
Lorraine Gingham—32 in. wide, yard.....**29c**

Hahne's—Main Floor

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

LESS ACTIVITY DISPLAYED BY STOCK MARKET

Early Sagging Tendency Develops Into General Weakness in Afternoon—General Motors and Gulf Common Features

Lack of support was again conspicuous in the first 15 minutes or so of trading in the New York stock market today. Some substantial losses were recorded. Coppers did not continue their late advance of yesterday. Utah declined nearly a point, and Anaconda and Inspiration were heavy. General Motors (new) lost more ground, amounting to three points.

United States Steel common sold off ⅝, and other issues to sell lower were Central Leather, International Mercantile Marine preferred, New Haven railroad and Texas Company, the last named two points.

Mathieson Alkali was traded in on the local stock exchange for the first time this morning. The local list was uninteresting and rather sagging at first today.

Both lists were heavy late in the first half hour.

Buying of the coppers constituted about the only noteworthy feature of the trading during the afternoon. Utah Copper opened off ¼ in New York at 105¼ and after receding to 104¾ advanced more than two points, shading off somewhat before midday. Kennecott, Chile, Anaconda and Inspiration were in moderate demand.

General Motors (new), after opening down a point at 120 declined well under 108 before midday. The Marine issues, International Nickel, Central Leather, Crucible, Maxwell, Texas Company and United States Steel recorded losses during the first half of the session.

New Haven opened off ¼ in Boston at 47¼ and after improving to 47⅝ dropped to 46 before midday. Gulf common opened off ¼ at 114¼, improved ¼ and declined more than a point, rallying moderately later.

Interest on the buying side faded out in the early afternoon. The coppers lost their rise and soon started downward with the rest of the list. At the beginning of the last hour Steel was off 2 points. The Sugar stocks were among the weakest features. New Haven made a new low for the movement. Gulf common was among the weakest features of the Boston market.

New York total sales, 840,600 shares; $6,633,000 bonds.

BOND ISSUE OF WEST END STREET RAILWAY COMPANY

In an order today the Public Service Commission approved the petition of the West End Street Railway Company for permission to issue $2,700,000 worth of coupon or registered bonds to bear interest at a rate not exceeding 6 per cent for 30 years from Feb. 1, 1917. The proceeds of this issue will be used for the purpose of meeting the payment on a similar amount of bonds which mature on Feb. 1, 1917.

The commission says that after a public hearing and full investigation by its own engineers and accountants the proposed issue of bonds is consistent with public policy and that the specified amount is reasonably necessary for the refunding of outstanding bonds. In conclusion it says: "Any excess in the proceeds of this issue of bonds over the amount above named, which may be realized from premiums, shall be held for application to the cost of permanent additions to and improvements upon the property of the petitioner as the board, its officials, or commissioners shall hereafter approve."

VALUE OF CANADIAN GRAIN

Farm value of grain marketed in western Canada in the past four months aggregated $198,000,000. Wheat marketed between Sept. 1 and Dec. 31, 1916, was 96,986,000 bushels, compared with 187,000,000 in corresponding period of 1915. Net value of 1916 shipments was only $16,000,000 less than in 1915.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY

Rain or snow tonight; Thursday fair and much colder with cold wave; variable winds increasing and becoming west and northwest.

For Southern New England: Rain, changing to snow tonight, followed by fair Thursday; much colder with a cold wave.

For Northern New England: Local showers tonight followed by fair Thursday; much colder with cold wave.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. ....40 | 10 a. m. 42
12 noon 45

IN OTHER CITIES

(8 a. m.)

Albany	34	New Orleans	66
Buffalo	26	New York	42
Chicago	30	Philadelphia	40
Cincinnati	40	Pittsburgh	44
Denver	36	Portland, Me	34
Des Moines	36	Portland, Ore	44
Jacksonville	60	San Francisco	44
Kansas City	38	St. Louis	40
Nantucket	36	Washington	38

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises........7:13	High water,
Sun sets.........4:31	12:26 a.m., 12:37 p.m.
Length of day..9:18	Moon rises..7:02 p.m.

LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 5:01 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
AjaxRubber	73½	73½	74	74
Alaska Gold	10⅝	10⅝	10½	10½
Alaska Ju	7⅛	7⅛	7	7
Allis-Chal	29	29	29	29
Allis-Chal pf	85	85	84½	84½
AmAgChem	88¼	88¼	87	87
Am B Sugar	97	97	92⅜	93
Am Can	47½	47¾	46⅛	46
Am Car Fy	67	67	65½	65½
Am Cot Oil	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛
AmCotOil pf	101	101	101	101
Am H & L	14	14	13½	14½
Am H & L pf	72	72	69	69
Am IceSec	30⅜	31	38¾	28¾
Am Linseed	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
Am Lins'd pf	50½	50½	50	50
Am Loco	77⅞	78	75¾	76
Am Smelt'g	107⅞	108¼	104	104¾
Am Smelt pf	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾
Am Steel Fy	62⅛	62¼	62	62
Am Sugar	110	110⅛	109⅜	109½
Am Tel & Tel	123¼	123⅜	123⅛	123¼
Am Woolen	45	45	44	44½
Am Wool pf	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
Am Writ pf	45	45	44	44
Am Zinc	37	37¼	36	36
Anaconda	83⅝	84⅞	82	82
Atchison	104¾	105	104⅛	104¼
Atchison pf	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
At Coast Li	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞
AtGulf ctf	114	114	108½	109½
AtGulf pf ctf	65	65	64½	64½
Bald Loco	55½	55½	54¼	54½
Balt & Ohio	84⅛	84⅛	83¾	83¾
B & Ohio pf	75½	75½	75½	75½
Batopilas	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
Beth Steel	485	490	475	475
BFGoodrich	58	58	56	56
Bruns Term	9	9	9	9
Burns Bros	90½	90½	90½	90½
B C R & N	78½	78½	77⅝	77¾
Butte & Sup	47	47½	46	46¼
Cal Petrol	26¾	26¾	24¾	24¾
Cal Petrol pf	56¼	56¼	54½	54½
Callahan Min	18	18	18	18
Can Pacific	159¾	159¾	158⅛	158⅛
Ct Leather	94½	94½	89¾	90⅛
Chan Motor	100¼	100½	99⅛	99⅛
Ches & Ohio	64½	64½	63¾	63¾
CM&StPaul	91	91	88¾	88¾
C M & St P pf	124¾	124¾	124½	124½
Chi R I cfts	33⅛	33¾	32½	32½
Chi & Alt	20	20	20	20
Chi & G West	14⅛	14⅛	13½	13½
C&G West pf	40	40	39½	39½
Chi & N W	121½	121½	120	120
Chile Cop	25¾	26½	24⅞	24⅞
Chino Cop	54⅞	55¼	53¾	53¾
Clu Peabody	73	73	73	73
Col Fuel	45¾	45¾	45	45
Col Gas & El	43½	43⅞	42⅛	42⅛
Col So 1st pf	57	57	57	57
Con Can	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
Con Gas	130½	130½	130½	130½
Corn Prod	22⅛	22¼	21	21
Cruc Steel	63⅞	63⅞	61¾	61⅞
Cub-Am Sug	181	181	177	[illegible]
Cuban C Sug	52	52	49	49¼
Cuban C S pf	93⅞	94	93¾	93¾
Denver pf	38	38	38	38
Det Edison	143½	143½	143½	143½
Domes Min	24¾	24¾	23⅜	23⅜
Driggs-Sea	53	53	53	53
Erie	33	33⅛	32⅛	32¼
Erie 1st pf	48	48	47⅞	48
Erie 2d pf	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
F M & S pf	37	37	37	37
Gas Wil & Wir	37	37	36½	36½
GenElectric	168⅜	168⅜	168	168
Gen Motors N	120	120	106½	106½
G Motors pf N	90	90	88½	88½
Granby Min	89⅞	90	89⅞	90
Gt Nor Ore	36⅛	36¼	35⅞	35⅞
Gt Nor pf	116⅜	116⅜	115⅞	115⅞
Green Can	44	44	44	44
Gulf States	133	133	126	126
Harv Cor	77	77	77	77
Ill Central	105¼	105¼	104¾	104¾
Inspiration	58⅞	59⅛	57⅛	57⅝
Int Con Cor	15	15¼	15	15¼
Int Ag Corp	15¼	16	15¼	16
Int Ag Corp pf	42	42	42	42
Int Mer Mar	25¼	25¼	23	23½
I Mer Mar pf	84⅝	84⅞	78	79¼
In Nickel Ct	42	42	40⅛	40⅛
In Paper	45	46½	44	44
In Paper pf	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
Kan City So	24½	24½	24½	24½
Kan C So pf	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾
Kenne Cop	46½	46⅞	44⅝	44⅝
Lack Steel	84¼	85½	83⅝	83⅝
Laclede Gas	103	103	103	103
LeeR & T Ct	24¼	24¼	23¾	24
Lehigh Val	78	78	78⅛	77⅛
Long Island	35	35	34¾	34¾
Louis & N	132	132	131½	131½
Mackay Cos	85	85¼	85	85¼
Max Motor	52¼	52¼	50⅝	51⅞
Maxwell 1 pf	71½	72	71¼	72
Mex Petrol	105½	106½	102⅛	102¼
Miami	41½	41¾	40¼	40½
Mo K & T	9¼	9¼	8	8
Mo K & T pf	18½	18½	18½	18½
Mo Pacific	14	14	14	14
Mo Pac Ct	14	14⅛	13	13
Mo Pac wi	31½	31⅝	31⅛	31⅝
Mo Pac wi pf	58½	59	58½	59
Mon Power	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
Nat Enamel	27¾	27¾	26½	26½
Nat Lead	59	59	59	59
Nat Lead pf	115½	115½	115½	115½
Nevada Con	24¼	24⅜	23½	23½
NY Central	103	103	101⅜	101⅜
NY Dock	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
N Y N H & H	47	47⅜	45⅛	45⅞
N & W	135¾	135¾	134⅝	134⅝
North Am	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞
North Pac	109	109	108	108
O Cities Gas	105⅛	105⅛	105	105
Omaha pf	134⅞	134⅞	134⅞	134⅞
O & W	28½	28½	28½	28½
Pacific Mail	19½	19½	19½	19½
PanAmP&T pf	98	98	98	98
Penna	56¾	56¾	56	56½
Pere Marq wi	32¾	32¾	32¼	32¼
Phila Co pf	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
PittsCoal ctf	43¼	46⅜	44	44
PittsSteel pf	102	102	102	102
Pressed St	76⅜	76⅜	76⅜	76⅜
Public Ser	130	130	130	130
Pullman	166	166	166	166
Ry Steel Sp	51	51	50½	50½
Ray Con	27¼	27½	26¼	26¼
Reading	102	102	99¾	100
Repub I & S	80	80⅜	77½	77¾
Rumely	17½	17½	17	17
Rumely pf	36	36	35	36
StL & S F	24½	24½	24	24
Saxon Motor	64⅞	64⅞	62½	62½
Seabd A L	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
Seabd A L pf	38¾	38¾	37½	37½
S-Roebuck	226	226	225	225
Shat Ari	26½	26½	26½	26½
Sloss Shef	69	69	67½	67½
So Pacific	97⅛	97¼	96¼	96¼
So Ry	31⅜	31⅜	30	30
So Ry pf	69	69	69	69
Studebaker	106¾	106¾	103⅝	104¾
TennCop ctf wi	14½	14½	14½	14½
Texas Co	243	243	235	237
TexCof pd	238	238	237¾	237¾
Texas Pac	17½	17½	17½	17½
Third Ave	45½	45⅝	45½	45⅝
Underwood	103½	103½	103½	103½
Union B & P	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
Union Pac	144⅜	144⅜	143	143
UnionPac pf	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜
UnRysSF	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
U S C I P	21½	21⅞	21	21
U S Realty	17	17	16½	16½
U S Rubber	63¼	63½	62	62
U S Rub pf	112⅝	112⅝	112⅛	112⅛
U S S & R	63½	63½	62	62
U S S & R pf	51½	51½	51½	51½
U S Steel	113⅝	113⅞	110	110⅛
U S Steel pf	120	120¼	120	120¼
Utah Copper	105¼	106⅞	103⅞	104
Utah Sc	21¾	21¾	21⅜	21⅜
UnitedFruit	148	148	148	148
V-C Chem pf	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
Wabash	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
Wabash pf A	54¾	54¾	53¾	53⅞
Wabash pf B	29	29	29	29
*Wells Fargo	106	106	105	106
West Union	96½	97	96½	97
Westinghse	53¾	53¾	52	52
Westhouse rts	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
W & L E wi	21¼	21¼	21	21
W & L E 1st wi	50	50	50	50
White Motor	49	49	49	49
Willys-Over	36	36	35¾	36
W-O pf	97	97	96½	96½
Wis Cent	52¼	53	52	52
Woolworth	197	148	143½	143½
Wlworth pf	125	125	125	125
Wor Pump	27	27	27	27
Wor P pf A	95	95	95	95

*Ex-dividend.

CHICAGO BOARD

Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat—				
May	1.87	1.88¼	1.81¼	1.83¾
July	1.50½	1.52	1.46	1.47⅝
Sept	1.37	1.38¼	1.34	1.34⅜
Corn—				
May	.98⅜	.99¾	.96⅞	.97⅜
July	.97⅛	.98⅝	.95¾	.96⅛b
Oats—				
May	.57¾	.58⅜	.56½	.56⅞
July	.54¾	.55½	.53¾	.54⅛
Pork—				
Jan	....	....	....	28.90
May	28.50	28.50	28.30	28.40
Lard—				
Jan	15.62	15.65	15.60	15.62b
May	16.10	16.12	16.05	16.07b

GRAIN MARKET

C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc., of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, received the following from their Chicago correspondent:

Wheat—After selling off early on the peace advices, the wheat list rallied sharply. Commission house pressure was not extended. There were intimations of further foreign buying and much stress was laid on the reports that British interests were deeply concerned over future supplies.

On the other hand claims that those interests had supplied themselves with three months' requirements were not convincing to certain local interests who believed that any lull in the foreign buying would be of short duration. Some attention was given to the new winter wheat condition. Although the Price Current reported rain relief in many districts it is understood that a large southwestern area has been dry for a long time and the belt is without covering. Low temperatures are predicted for the belt.

The advances were checked by official reports from the Canadian northwest indicating a wheat crop 20,000,000 to 35,000,000 bushels larger than previously counted on.

Corn—Was easier at the start on country selling and wheat. There was heavy buying for cash interests, and it was presumed that part of this was for exporters. The Argentina crop accounts are very gloomy and the exportable surplus is expected to be slim, perhaps not exceeding 60,000,000 bushels, as compared with a normal of around 140,000,000.

Oats—Were affected by changes in other grain. Speculative demand improved after the opening. Foreign markets are said to be strong.

SHARP BREAK IN COTTON

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Cotton broke sharply in midafternoon, May selling off nearly $2 a bale, at 18.65 cents a pound.

NEW YORK METAL MARKET

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Metal exchange quotations are: Tin, spot, 42½@44; lead, spot, 7.40@7.50, Feb 7.35@7.45.

The Pullman Company attached special sleepers to the Fitchburg road's Chicago express from North Station at 9:30 o'clock this morning for the accommodation of the Raymond Hotel party en route to Pasadena, Cal.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—Following are the transactions on the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Adventure	3½	3½	3¼	3¼
Ahmeek	102	102	100	100
Alaska	10½	10⅝	10½	10⅝
Algomah	1	1	1	1
Allouez	65½	65½	65	65
Am AgCh pf	102	102½	102	102½
Amoskeag	72	72	72	72
Am Pneu	2	2⅛	2	2⅛
Am Sugar pf	120⅛	120⅛	120	120
Am Tel	123⅜	123½	123¼	123⅜
Am Tel rts	1 31-32	2	1 31-32	2
Am Woolen	45	45	45	45
Am Wool pf	96	96½	96	96½
Am Zinc	36½	37	35½	35½
Anaconda	84	84½	82½	82½
Ariz Com	13⅜	13⅜	12¼	12¼
Atchison pf	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
AtlGulf&WI	114¼	114½	108	109¼
B & A	175	175	175	175
Bost Eleva	77	77	76	76
Boston & Ma	43	43	43	43
Butte & Bala	2	2	2	2
Butte & Sup	46¾	47	46¾	47
Cal & Ariz	79¼	79¼	78¾	79
Cal & Hecla	550	550	547	549
Centennial	23	23½	23	23
Cop Range	66½	67	65	65
Cuban Cem	17	17½	17	17½
Davis Daly	5⅞	6	5¾	6
East Butte	15	15¼	15	15
Edison Elec	218	218	216	216
Franklin	8⅛	8¼	8	8
Gen Elec	168½	168½	168½	168½
Granby	90	90	90	90
Hancock	17	17	16½	17
Helvetia	60c	60c	60c	60c
Inspiration	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾
Int Port Ce	17½	17½	17¼	17½
Int Port Ce pf	32½	32½	32½	32½
Isl Cr Coal	65	65	63	63
Isl Creek pf	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Isle Royale	33	33	33	33
LakeCopper	16⅛	16½	16	16
La Salle	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
Mass	14¼	14¼	13½	13½
Mass Elec	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
Mass Elec pf	27¼	27½	26	26
MassGas	93½	93⅝	93½	93½
Mass Gas pf	80	80	80	80
Math'n Alkali	60½	60½	60	60
Michigan	3	3	2½	2½
Mohawk	85	85¾	84½	84½
Nevada Con	24	24	24	24
N Arcadian	5½	5½	5	5
NECot Yarn	32	32	32	32
N E Cot Y pf	60	60	60	60
NewEngTel	123½	123½	123	123
North Butte	23	23¼	22⅞	23
N Y N H & H	47¼	47⅝	45	45⅝
O Colony Mi	2½	2½	2½	2½
Ojibway	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
Old Dom	63½	63½	63⅜	63½
Osceola	86	86	85	85
PondCrCoal	22	22	20¾	20¾
Pullman	164	164	164	164
PuntaSugar	45	45	45	45
Quincy	86	86	86	86
Ray Con	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼
Santa Fe	1¾	1⅞	1¾	1¾
Shannon	9½	9⅝	9½	9½
SouthLake	5	5	5	5
S Utah M&S	30c	30c	30c	30c
St Marys	85	85	85	85
Sup&Boston	7	7	6¼	6¼
Swift & Co	145	145	143	143
Tamarack	54¼	54¼	51	51
Torrington	62½	63	62¼	63
Trinity	5¾	5¾	5⅜	5⅜
Tuolumne	2⅛	2 3-16	2⅛	2 3-16
UnitedFruit	150	150	149	149
U Shoe Mac	58	58	57⅛	57⅛
U Shoe M pf	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
US Smelt	64	64	61¾	61¾
US Smelt pf	51⅛	51½	51	51½
US Steel	113⅝	113⅞	110¾	110¾
U S Steel pf	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼
Utah-Apex	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
Utah-Cons	18	18¼	18	18
UtahCopper	105⅛	106	105⅛	106
Utah Metal	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
Ventura	7⅞	8⅛	7⅞	8
Victoria	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
West End	55	55	55	55
West Union	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
W H McEl	101⅞	101⅞	101	101
Winona	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
Wolverine	47	47	47	47

BONDS

	High	Low	Last
Am T & T 4s	92	92	92
Am T & T 5s	101	100⅜	100½
AGu&WI 5s	84½	84	84
Mass Gas 4½s 1929	98	98	98
NET 5s 1932	101	101	101
New River 5s	80	80	80
Pond Cr 6s	104¼	104¼	104¼
Swift&Co 5s	101⅝	101½	101⅝
U Fr 4½ '25	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
Westn Tel 5s	100	99¾	100

HAWAII'S SUGAR CROP

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Sugar production of Hawaii for year ending Sept. 30, 1916, was about 592,763 tons, or 53,237 tons less than in the preceding year. The area harvested in 1916, or 115,419 acres, was 2219 more than in 1915; but in 1916 a lower yield of cane per acre and a smaller average of sugar per ton of cane made the sugar crop of 1916 less than that of the preceding year.

EUROPEAN COAL PRICES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Consul Schulz, Berne, reports that as a result of joint action of German coal operators, price of coal in Switzerland has been increased and will in future range from $15.66 to $18.12 a metric ton (2204 pounds), respective advances of 77c. and $2.12 a ton. Paris pays $32 a ton. France consumes about 40,000,000 tons a year, half of which is imported from England.

PROVISIONS

Boston Receipts

Today, 81 bbls 6230 bxs apples, 42 bbls cranberries, 12 refrigerators strawberries, 6411 bxs oranges, 320 bxs grape fruit, 788 bxs lemons, 30 crts pineapples, 1500 bxs raisins, 35,020 bu potatoes, 409 bbls sweet potatoes.

Boston Poultry Receipts

Today 3232 pkgs, last year 3302 pkgs.

Boston Wholesale Prices

Flour—New wheat spring patents, $9.80@10.50; special short patents, $10.75@10.85; fancy, $11; spring clears in sacks, $8.30@9.25; winter patents, $9.15@9.75; winter straights, $8.65@9.50; winter clears, $8.40@9.25; Kansas patents in sacks, $9@9.75.

Corn—Spot No. 2 yellow, $1.20; No. 3 yellow, $1.18; sample yellow, $1.17; for shipment, No. 2 yellow, $1.16½@1.17; No. 3 yellow $1.14½@1.15; sample yellow, $1.13½@1.14.

Oats—Spot No. 1 clipped white, 73c; No. 2 clipped white, 71c; No. 3 clipped white 70c; for shipment, fancy 40 lbs, 69@69½c; fancy, 38 lbs, 68½@69c; regular 38 lbs, 67½@68c; regular, 36 lbs, 67@67½c.

Millfeed—Spring bran, $34@34.50; winter bran, $34.50@35; middlings, $34@40.50; mixed feed, $36.75@40; red dog $48; linseed meal, $48.50; gluten feed, $39.83; hominy feed, $42; stock feed, $40.25; oats $23.50; alfalfa meal, $32.50.

Cornmeal and Oatmeal—Granulated cornmeal, $5.85; bolted, $5.80; bag meal $2.19@2.21; cracked corn, $2.21@2.23; oatmeal, rolled, $6.90; cut and ground, $7.59.

Hay—Choice, $22.50; No. 1 grade, $21; No. 2 grade, $18; No. 3 grade, $15; stock, $13@14; alfalfa, $17@23.

Straw—Rye, $13.50@14; oat, $10@11.

Beans—Car lots, choice, pea, $6.85@7; red kidney, $7@7.25; yellow eyes, $6@6.25; Scotch green peas, $5.50; California small white, $6.90@7; Canadian peas, $3.25@3.75; lima beans, 8½c lb.

Potatoes—Maine, $4 per 2-bu bag, in bulk at Charlestown, $1.85@1.90 bu; sweets, $1.50@1.65 bskt.

Onions—Connecticut Valley, $4.75@5 bag; Spanish, $4.50 per 120-lb case.

Butter—Northern creamery extras, 39½@40c; western firsts, 37@37½c; western extras, 39@39½c.

Eggs—Fancy hennery and nearby, 52@53c; eastern extras, 50@51c, western extras, 50@51c; western prime firsts, 48@49c; western firsts, 46@47c; storage extras, 36@36½; storage firsts, 35@35½c.

Fruit—Oranges, California, $1.75@2.75 bx; Florida, $1.75@3; grapefruit, $1.50@3; grapes, Malaga, $2.50@5 kg; pineapples, $2.75@3.75 per crt; cranberries, $1.50@2 crt, $4@6.50 bbl; Florida strawberries, 30@35c bx.

Apples—Baldwins, fancy, $3.50@4; No. 1, $3@3.50; No. 2, $2@2.75; Greenings, $2.50@3.50; Pound Sweets, $2.50@3.50; Russets, $2@3; Northern Spy, $2.75@4; Ben Davis, $2@2.50; bu bxs 50c@$1.50; western box apples, $1.50@2.50.

Sugar—American, Arbuckle and Revere refineries quote granulated and fine as a basis at 6.75c a pound in 100-bbl lots and $6.85@6.90 in 20-bbl lots. Wholesale grocers quote granulated at 7.05c a pound for less than 20 bbls.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Receipts

Today—1197 tbs 450 bxs 81,351 lbs butter, 25 bxs cheese, 1276 cs eggs.

1916—2039 tbs no bxs 128,414 lbs butter, 109 bxs cheese, 3834 cs eggs.

New York Receipts

Today—6040 pkgs butter, 634 bxs cheese, 2825 cs eggs.

1916—7409 pkgs butter, 1582 bxs cheese, 4975 cs eggs.

Other Markets

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 9—Eggs scarce and market strong; cases returned 39½c, cases included 40c.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 9—Butter market easy; extras 39c, extra firsts 37@38c, firsts 34½@36c, packing stock 28½@29c; receipts 12,067 packages. Egg market firm; firsts 40@41c, ordinary firsts 35@36c, refrigerators 34@34½c, dirties 27@29c, checks 26@28c; receipts 4739 cases.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Although naval stores buying is still comparatively light, so far as local manufacturers are concerned, the market is firm, reflecting the strong tone in the South. A large volume of exports is expected with the easing off of the freight situation, says the New York Commercial.

SAVANNNAH, Ga.—Tuesday's naval stores market: Spirits of turpentine firm at 53½c; sales 144 barrels. Rosins firm; sales 984 barrels. Prices: WW $7.30, WG $7.10, N $6.95, M $6.70, K $6.60, I $6.50, H $6.30@6.40, G $6.27½, F $6.25, E $6.25, D $6.25, B $6.25.

STANDARD OIL ELECTS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Following officers of Standard Oil of New Jersey have been elected: President, A. C. Bedford; vice-president, F. H. Bedford, F. D. Asche and F. W. Weller; treasurer, S. B. Hunt and secretary, G. T. White.

FOREIGN LOAN PRICES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Anglo-French loan sold 92⅞, off ⅜ from today's high; American Foreign Securities 5s 97⅝, off ⅛; Great Britain and Ireland 5½s, due 1919, 97⅞, off ⅜; Great Britain and Ireland 5½s, due 1921, 97¾, off ¼.

NEW OIL COMPANY

DOVER, Del.—Columbia Petroleum Syndicate Ltd., to deal in petroleum and natural gas, has been incorporated with capital stock of $5,000,000.

NEW YORK BONDS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the high, low and last sales to 10:45 a. m.:

	High	Low	Last
Am For Sec 5s wi	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
Anglo-French 5s	93⅝	92⅞	93
Armour 4½s	94½	94½	94½
Atch gen 4s	96	95⅞	95⅞
Atch Adj 4s	87	87	87
Atch cv 4s 1960	105¼	105¼	105¼
B & O 3½s	95¼	95¼	95¼
B & O 4s	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
B & O 5s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
B & O cv 5s	96	96	96
B&OSW 3½s	93	93	93
Beth Steel 1st 5s	103½	103½	103½
C B & Q 4s	99	98⅞	98⅞
C & Gt W 4s	73½	73½	73½
CCC&StL gm 4s	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜
Chili Cop 7s	131⅞	130	131⅞
Col So 4½s	86	86	86
D & R G 4s	84	84	84
Dom Can 5s '21 wi	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
Erie cv D	83¼	83¼	83¼
Erie 4s	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
Japan 4½s 2d GS	80	80	80
Ill Cent fdg	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
Inter-Met 4½s	72½	72½	72½
Int M M 6s	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
Int Paper 6s	99	99	99
I R T fdg 5s	99	99	99
M & St L 5s	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
MStP&SSteM 4s	95½	95½	95½
N Y Cent 6s	113½	113½	113½
N Y C 4s 1957	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
N Y C 4½s 1960	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
NYC&LS 3½s	79½	79½	79½
NY Ry 5s	44½	44½	44½
Ore Short Line 4s	94	94	94
Penn gm ctf 4½s	103¾	103¾	103¾
R I fdg 4s	77¼	77	77¼
So Pac cv 4s	88	88	88
So Ry 4s	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞
So Ry 5s	102½	102½	102½
StL&SF adj wi	76	76	76
StL&SF B wi	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞
St Paul fdg 4½s	97	97	97
So Pac fdg 4s	94	94	94
Texas Co cv 6s	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
U P fdg 4s	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
UKGtB 5s '21	98¼	97¾	98¼
U R R S F 4s	23¾	23¾	23⅞
U S Realty 5s	59	59	59
U S Rubber 6s	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
U S Steel 5s	106⅞	106¼	106⅞
W & L E 4s	79⅝	79⅛	79⅝
West Union 4½s	97½	97½	97½
West Union 5s	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜

GOVERNMENT BONDS

	Opening Bid	Opening Asked	Closing Bid	Closing Asked
Registered 2s	99¾	..	99¾	..
Coupon	99¾	..	99¾	..
Registered 3s	100½	..	100½	..
Coupon	100½	..	100½	..
Reg'd 3s '46	101	..	101	..
Coupon	101	..	101	..
Registered 4s	110	..	110	..
Coupon	110½	..	110½	..
Pan Can 2s '36	99½	..	99½	..
Pan Can 2s '38	99½	..	99½	..
Pan C 3s '61	101	..	101	..

BOSTON CURB

	High	Low	Last
Alaska	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16
American Oil	11c	11c	11c
Bay State Gas	11c	11c	11c
Bingham Coalition	76c	76c	76c
Boston Corbin	55c	55c	55c
Boston Arizona	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
Bingham Mines	8⅜	8	8
Boston Electro Cleaner	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16
Boston Montana	78c	75c	76c
Butte London	29c	27c	29c
Calumet Jerome	2	1⅞	2
Champion	12c	10c	10c
Colonial Mines	55c	54c	54c
Copper Springs	12c	12c	12c
Crystal Copper	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16
Earle Eagle	41c	41c	41c
Ely Witch	12c	10c	12c
First Nat Copper	3⅝	3½	3½
Fortuna	10c	10c	10c
Gila	12	11⅞	12
Goldfield Con	70c	70c	70c
Gold Lake	12c	10c	10c
Houghton	1½	1½	1½
Inter-Mount Mining	98c	96c	97c
Iron Cap	19¼	18¼	19
Jerome Verde	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
Majestic	93c	86c	87c
Mexican Metals	36c	36c	36c
Midas	24c	20c	20c
Mojave Tungsten	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16
Mother Lode	45c	45c	45c
New Cornelia	17¾	17¼	17¼
New Era	76c	75c	76c
Nixon	40c	35c	38c
Pacific	35c	35c	35c
Palisade	44c	44c	44c
Pioneer	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
Pitts Idaho	1½	1⅜	1½
Porcupine Premier	14c	14c	14c
Rilla Mining	6c	5c	6c
Sup-Globe	10c	10c	10c
Tommy Burns pref	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
Troy Arizona	59c	54c	59c
Truro Steel	1¾	1¾	1¾
United Verde Ex	38¼	38¼	38¼
Watters Tunnel	11c	10c	10c
Zinc	56c	53c	53c

COTTON MARKET

Reported by Richardson, Hill & Co.

New York

	Open	High	Low	Last sale
Dec	17.45	17.62	17.31	17.31
Jan	18.20	18.41	18.07	18.07
March	18.55	18.75	18.15	18.22
May	18.80	19.02	18.44	18.49
July	18.80	19.02	18.43	18.49
Oct	17.40	17.54	17.02	17.08

Spots, 18.40, down 40 points.

LIVERPOOL, England, 2 p. m.—Cotton futures firm, with active months 13 to 15 points net higher. Sales 8000 bales including 7500 American; March-April 11.23d; May-June 11.28d; July-Aug. 11.25d; Oct.-Nov. 10.55d.

INQUIRY FOR COPPER

From various sources it has been learned that inquiries for large amounts of copper, to be delivered to the allies during the last half of 1917, have made their appearance. Estimates on the tonnages required range from half a billion to 600,000,000 pounds.

CHICOPEE CHARTER GRANTED

The board of bank incorporation, at its meeting today, authorized the issuance of a charter to the Cabot Trust Company of Chicopee. It also rejected the petition of the Independent Workingmen's Credit Union of Worcester for a charter.

LONDON BOARD QUIET WITH A LOWER TREND

Gilt-Edged Shares Meet Scattered Selling—American Issues Generally Steady—Grand Trunks Firm

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England—Markets steady and firm at close.

(By Boston Financial News)

LONDON, England—Dealings in securities on the stock exchange were on a small scale today, and the markets as a rule were inclined to sag.

The gilt-edged section drooped on scattered selling by intending subscribers to the impending war loan.

The revenue of the United Kingdom last week was £19,872,000 and expenditure £32,858,000. Supply bills to the amount of £48,603,000 were sold. Temporary advances were £37,000,000. About £22,812,000 treasury bills were paid off.

Steadiness prevailed in American shares, and good earnings made Grand Trunks firm. Home rails were quiet and mixed. Foreigners were slow. Allied bonds hardened. Mines held well. Some oil shares were in favor. In sympathy with the staple rubbers weakened. Impending dividends sustained bank stocks.

LONDON MARKET—12:30 P. M.

		Decline
Consols money	54¼	⅝
British 4½s	98⅝	*¼
Atchison	105⅛	..
Canadian Pacific	161⅞	*2⅛
Chesapeake & Ohio	64½	¼
St. Paul	91	¼
Erie	34	*¾
do 1st pf	48	..
Illinois Central	105¼	..
Louisville & Nashville	131⅞	⅝
New York Central	102½	..
Pennsylvania	56⅝	¼
Reading	102	¼
Southern Pacific	95⅝	1¾
Union Pacific	145⅝	*⅞
United States Steel	116⅛	*2¼
Exchange	4.76	..

*Advance.

SECURITIES ARE SOLD AT AUCTION

Following sales of securities were made at public auction today: Two Arlington Mills, 110, off 5; 10 Nonquit Spinning Company, 115, up 15; 3 Wamsutta Mills, 115½, up ½; 5 Nashawena Mills, 111½, up ⅜; 10 Edwards Mfg., 62½, up 4½, 8 Draper Corpn., 135, unchanged; 200 Art Metal Construction Company, 10¼, up 5¼; 10 Intl. Braid Company pfd., 100, off 2; 2 Boston Real Estate Trust, 1000, unchanged; 4 Hotel Trust, Touraine, 105, off 1¼; 2 Lawrence Gas Company, 170¼, off 2¼; 25 Plymouth Cordage, 203⅜, up 3⅜.

CHICAGO COAL PRICES REDUCED

CHICAGO, Ill.—Independent coal dealers have reduced prices of bituminous coal about one third and of anthracite about one quarter, but previous quotations were mostly fictitious and present prices are more than normal. Only 3 per cent of Chicago's coal passing interruption is affected by the reduction. Greater reductions are expected on account of improving car and locomotive situation, favorable weather and collapse of speculative boom.

METAL PRICES IN LONDON

LONDON, England—Metal prices here are: Spot copper £131, off £2; futures £127, off £2; electro £141, off £2; sales spot none, futures none. Spot tin £181 15s, up 10s; futures £183 5s up 5s; straits £182, up 10s; sales spot tin 50, futures 120 tons. Spot lead £30 10s, unchanged; futures £29 10s, unchanged; spot spelter £49 10s, off 15s; futures spelter £45 10s, off 15s.

RAILS FOR 1918 DELIVERY

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Contracts have been let by the Atchison railway to the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company and the Illinois Steel Company for 95,000 tons of steel rails to cost approximately $2,500,000, delivery to be made during 1918.

NORTHERN SECURITIES CO.

Northern Securities Company reports for year ended Dec. 31, 1916: Total income $285,480; taxes, interest and expenses $18,161; surplus $267,319.

Detroit United Railway System

We offer an underlying closed mortgage bond of the Detroit United Railway System maturing in about 9 years.

According to recent reports the Detroit United Railway intends to double its present outstanding stock, which will greatly add to the already large margin of safety shown for its underlying securities. The net earnings are already over 2½ times all bond interest including interest on securities junior to the bonds we offer.

To Yield 5.35%

BODELL & CO.

35 Congress St., BOSTON
PROVIDENCE NEW YORK

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

PENNSYLVANIA ROAD MAKING BIG ADVANCES

Year Ends With Gross $33,500,000, Above 1915—Percentage Earned on Stock 10.5 Compared With 3.5 in 1915

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Pennsylvania Railroad finished 1916 with gross revenue approximately $33,500,000 ahead of 1915, and surplus applicable to dividends and uncapitalized improvements almost $10,000,000 more than year before. Final figures will show net earnings probably not more than $9,000,000 higher, but investment and other outside sources of income have yielded roughly $3,000,000 more than in 1915, with this gain offset to the extent of $2,000,000 by heavier fixed charges.

Balance for dividends will thus be close to $52,500,000, against regular dividend requirements of $29,952,000. Percentage earned on the stock was 10.5, comparing with 3.5 in 1915, and 6.8 in 1914. The past year's percentage on the stock is highest since 1909, when it was 11. These figures are exclusive of company's interest in surplus over dividends of Pennsylvania Company, which, for 1916, represented 1.4 per cent additional on the parent company's stock.

Allowing for usual sinking fund and reserves of about $2,000,000, the Pennsylvania's year yielded $20,000,000 to devote to improvements or carry to profit and loss surplus. In 1915 the corresponding item was $10,500,000. Inasmuch as the company has spent fully $30,000,000 on lines east of Pittsburgh the past 12 months, and plans a larger expenditure for 1917, it will presumably have to do some financing in the near future to supplement its appropriations from income. The $20,000,000 notes put out last July mature April 1.

Pennsylvania spent upward of $10,000,000 more on maintenance in 1916 than in 1915, but this increase is only in the same proportion as the increase in gross. The latter increased 19 per cent for the year, maintenance 18 per cent, and transportation expenses 18 per cent. Toward the end of the year the tendency of transportation expenses to increase became decidedly more marked. In November and December, for instance, this account absorbed the major portion of the gain in gross revenues.

Earnings of 10 per cent or 11 per cent on stock mean something different with the Pennsylvania, which has almost twice as much stock as bonds, from what they mean with a company where the proportions of share capital to total capital are reversed. Pennsylvania has practically $500,000,000 stock outstanding, and under $260,000,000 of bonds, which fact puts the stockholder in an exceptionally strong relation to the property and its earnings. It obviously has not the same reason for desiring to raise additional capital, through stock issues, that most railroads have.

GOOD INCREASE IN STEEL ORDERS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In its monthly statement the United States Steel Corporation reports unfilled orders on its books as of Dec. 31 last of 11,547,286 tons. This compares with 11,058,542 tons on Nov. 30 last, an increase of 488,744 tons, and with 7,806,220 tons on Dec. 31, 1915.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Equipment orders in December totalled 22,695 freight cars and 705 locomotives.

Export of merchandise from the port of New York for the first week of the new year amounted to $42,459,105, compared with $57,371,445 last year.

British Government has placed contract for 125 locomotives, to be completed during 1917, with Baldwin Locomotive Works at total price of $2,750,000.

National City Bank of New York will open a branch bank at Petrograd next Monday. New branch will have 5,000,000 roubles capital, which represents a guarantee fund for Russian operations.

W. H. Marshall, who recently resigned the presidency of American Locomotive Company, will on his return from the South take up a responsible position in the export department of J. P. Morgan & Co.

French crop estimates for 1916 indicate that many crops were same as in 1915. Potatoes show 9,131,100 metric tons in 1916, compared with 9,399,015 in 1915; fodder turnips, 2,409,100, compared with 2,592,000 tons; fodder cabbage, 5,946,000, compared with 6,518,000 tons.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Following are quotations of the leading stocks today on the Philadelphia exchange: Cramp Ship 85, Elec Stor Bat 66½, General Asphalt com 31, Lehigh Nav 84¼, Leh Van Tran 23, L V Tran pfd 43, Lake Superior 20, Phila Co 40¼, Phila Co pfd 41½, Phila Elec 32⅛, Phila Rap Tr 23, Phila Tract 82, Union Tract 46¼, United Gas Imp 89¾.

BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE

Boston Clearing House exchanges and balances for today compare:

	1917	1916
Exchanges	$36,370,513	$32,872,227
Balances	5,214,127	2,513,556

Local United States Subtreasury credit balances at the Boston Clearing House today, $87,611.

EXTRA DIVIDEND EXPECTATIONS FOR U. S. STEEL

Three Per Cent Looked for Would Make Average of Five Per Cent for Seven Years

NEW YORK, N. Y.—If, as expected, the United States Steel Corporation directors at their meeting Jan. 30 decide to pay an extra dividend of 3 per cent on the common stock average payment for seven years since a 5 per cent rate was adopted in 1910 will have been practically 5 per cent. In the seven years dividends aggregating 31¾ per cent have actually been paid, and a dividend of 3 per cent would make the total 34¾ per cent, or ¼ of 1 per cent less than 5 per cent average.

The men in charge of the big company have always desired to see the common fixed firmly on a 5 per cent basis. To pay all deficiencies since organization there would still remain to be paid, at the end of the current year, 27½ per cent in dividends on Steel common, or, if a 3 per cent extra declaration occurs this month, 24½ per cent.

Dividends have been paid as follows from organization; 1901, 3¾ per cent (at rate of 5 per cent); 1902, 4 per cent; 1903, 3½ per cent; 1904-05, none; 1906, 1½ per cent; 1907-08, 2 per cent; 1909, 2¾ per cent; 1910, 5½ per cent; 1911-13, 5 per cent, 1914, 4¼ per cent; 1915, none; 1916, 7 per cent.

Out of earnings of 1916 alone the corporation could pay the 27½ per cent on the common necessary to establish an average of 5 per cent since incorporation and still leave the largest surplus ever carried forward in a single year.

After regular quarterly dividends and 2 per cent extra in first nine months of last year, a surplus of $132,678,157 was shown. Allowing for an addition of $68,000,000 for final quarter, after providing for regular 1¼ per cent to be paid in first quarter of this year, total surplus for 1916 would be more than $200,000,000. To pay the 27½ per cent which would make up all deficiencies under the 5 per cent average $134,700,163 would be required, leaving a net surplus for the year of $76,000,000.

There is no expectation that the entire amount would be paid in one distribution. Working capital needs would prevent distribution of so vast a sum in cash at one time.

With unprecedented earnings of 1916, coupled with the fact that profits of the first two quarters of 1917 are likely to set a new high record and that they will continue excellent throughout the year and probably well into 1918, there seems good reason to expect, either that payment of substantial extra dividends will be decided on, or that the issue will be established on a regular basis higher than any paid in the past.

One thing may be regarded as almost certain: Whether it is decided to maintain Little Steel as a 5 per cent stock or to pay a somewhat higher rate, the enormous surplus now being piled up will be so employed as to make it virtually certain that the rate, once established, will be maintained, even in times of severe depression.

NEW YORK CURB

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Explos	3¼	3⅜
Big Ledge	4¼	4½
Boston & Mont	75c	77c
Butte C & Z	10	10¼
Butte Detroit	1⅜	1½
Calumet & Jer	1⅞	2
Canada Cop	1⅝	1 11/16
Carwen Steel	12	12¼
Cerro de Pasco	36	38
Chev Motors	120	130
Cons Arizona	1 15/16	2
Cosden & Co	17	17¼
Cosden O & G	15⅞	15⅞
Dundee Ariz	1½	1¾
Federal Dyestuff	30	40
First Nat Copper	3¼	3¾
Goldfield Cons	70	72
Green Monster	2	2⅛
Grant Motor	6	8
Hecla Mining	7¼	7½
Howe Sound	7½	7⅞
Jerome Verde	1 11/16	1¾
Jerome Vic	1¾	2¼
Jumbo	30	33
Kathodion	3	3¾
Lake Torpedo Boat	7½	8½
Magma Cop	48	49
Marlin Arms	52	57
Max Munitions	3	3½
McKin Dar	48	52
Midvale Steel	62¾	62⅝
Midwest Oil	76	78
Mojave Tungsten	1⅛	1½
Monongah	75c	1
Mother Lode	43	44
Nancy Hanks	84	86
Nipissing	8⅝	8⅝
Peerless	16	20
Rex Cons	52	53
Sapulpa Ref	10	10⅜
Seneca	15	15¼
Sequoyah Oil	2 1/16	2⅛
Sinclair	61¾	62
Steel Alloys	6½	6¾
Submarine Boat	20	20½
Success Min	39	41
Troy Arizona	55	60
United Alloys	48½	49½
United Motors	43	43½
United W Oil	13/16	⅞
Un Verde Ext	37½	38½
U S Steamship	5⅞	6⅛
Victoria	2⅛	2⅜
Wyoming Petrol	1¾	2¼
Zinc Concent	4	4¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Foreign exchange: Demand sterling 4.75¾, cables 4.76 7-16; francs, cables 5.83¼, checks 4.84¼; reichsmarks, cables 70 1-16, checks 70; lire, cables 6.89¼, checks 6.90; Swiss, cables 4.78½, checks 5; Vienna, cables 11.58, checks 11.56; kroner, cables 29.65, checks 29.50; pesetas, cables 21.45, checks 21.21; guilders, cables 40¾, checks 40 13-16; rubles, cables 29.30, checks 29.20.

TRADE BOARD REELECTS HEAD

CHICAGO, Ill.—Joseph G. Griffin has been chosen president of the Chicago Board of Trade to succeed himself.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Jan. 10

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Albany — L. O. Hoffman of Cottrall & Leonard; Thorn.
Allentown—H. H. Farr of Farr Bros. & Co.; Tour.
Atlanta—A. B. Christopher; U. S.
Atlanta—A. P. Brown; U. S.
Atlanta—J. J. Saul; U. S.
Atlanta—J. W. Ellison; U. S.
Atlanta—W. F. Spaulding of Cramling, Spaulding & Co.; Lenox.
Baltimore—A. Breslau; U. S.
Baltimore—E. R. Myers of D. Myers & Son; U. S.
Baltimore—M. Daniels and H. R. Jandorff of R. Jandorff & Co.; Adams.
Baltimore—S. J. Brown; U. S.
Baltimore—N. Schenthal of Pretzfelder & Co.; Avery.
Baltimore—R. E. Tubman of the Robert E. Tubman Shoe Co.; U. S.
Baltimore—W. A. Dixon of Dixon Bartlett & Co.; Tour.
Bamberger & Co., Inc.; Essex.
Birmingham, Ala.—W. I. Cox; Adams.
Braddock, Pa.—J. H. Borland; U. S.
Bristol—H. E. King of King Bros. & Co.; Parker.
Bristol—J. W. Faucett of Faucett Pevier Shoe Co.; Bruns.
Buffalo—E. F. Meister of W. H. Walker & Co.; B. A. A.
Buffalo—J. F. Barnes of G. E. Thing Co.; Lenox.
Buffalo—P. J. Fox of George W. Farnham Co.; Adams.
Charleston, S. C.—B. F. McLeod of Drake, Innes, Green Shoe Co.; Essex.
Charleston, S. C.—E. K. Marshall of Brown Evans Shoe Co.; Bruns.
Charleston, W. Va.—H. E. Payne of Payne Shoe Co.; Tour.
Chicago—B. Sinsheimer of Sinsheimer, Bach & Co.; Tour.
Chicago—C. B. Corser and W. J. Corbett of C. W. Marks; Thorn.
Chicago—D F. McIntosh of D. N. Holden; Lenox.
Chicago—E. F. Carpenter of Guthman, Carpenter & Telling; 166 Essex St.
Chicago—H. C. Dovenmuhle of H. C. Dovenmuhle & Son; Copley Plaza.
Chicago—H. H. Lebrer of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; Lenox.
Chicago—H. H. Sebree of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; Copley-Plaza.
Chicago—J. F. Dumphy of Chicago Mail Order House; Essex.
Chicago—Phil Karl of Montgomery, Ward & Co.; Essex.
Chicago—S. G. Soloman of Siegel Cooper & Co.; U. S.
Chicago—S. W. Stevens of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; Thorn.
Chicago—Thomas Webster of Montgomery, Ward & Co.; Thorn.
Chicago—T. W. James of C. S. Eveland & Co.; U. S.
Chicago—W. H. Knox of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; Copley-Plaza.
Cincinnati—H. C. Oettinger of Isaac Faller & Sons; Lenox.
Cincinnati—M. Israel of K. & I. Shoe Co.; Avery.
Cleveland—H. Weiss; U. S.
Dallas, Tex.—B. Aronoff; U. S.
Dallas, Tex.—G. E. Graham; U. S.
Dallas—J. P. Williams of Graham, Brown Shoe Co.; U. S.
Dallas, Tex.—J. R. Hill of Sanger Bros.; Essex.
Detroit—Harry H. Elbinger; U. S.
Duluth—C. H. Deppi of Dubuque Glass Block Co.; U. S.
Grand Rapids—A. Herold of Herold Bertsch Shoe Co.; U. S.
Grand Rapids—W. G. Logie of Rindge Kalmbach Logie & Co.; U. S.
Huntington, W. Va.—Jeff Newberry of Jeff Newberry & Co.; Parker.
Indianapolis—C. H. Crowder of Crowder, Cooper Shoe Co.; Lenox.
Jacksonville—J. J. Jordan; U. S.
Jacksonville, Fla.—N. Trace; U. S.
Jersey City—M. van Baalen of Rothenberg & Co.; U. S.
Keokuk—A. C. Larson of Bode Larson Shoe Co.; U. S.
Keokuk, Ia.—Henry Huiskamp of Huiskamp Bros. & Co.; U. S.
Knoxville—Frank Preston and R. B. McCallie of Haynes Henson Co.; Lenox.
Knoxville—I. E. and J. E. Dooley of Henegar, Dooley Shoe Co.; Bruns.
Knoxville—R. H. Vaughn of Brown & Ross; U. S.
Lancaster, Pa.—J. M. Davidson; U. S.
Los Angeles—E. V. Stewart of Stewart Dawes Shoe Co.; Essex.
Louisville—A. J. Schulten of J. J. Schulten & Co.
Lynchburg—Dexter Otey of George D. Witt Shoe Co.; Lenox.
Lynchburg—George H. Cosby of Cosby Shoe Co.; Lenox.
Lynchburg—R. A. Carrington of Lynchburg Shoe Co.; Lenox.
Lynchburg—W. C. Goode of Craddock Terry & Co.; Lenox.
Memphis—J. H. Lea of J. H. Lea Shoe Co.; U. S.
Meriden, Conn.—A. P. Hager; U. S.
Milwaukee—J. G. Hafemeister of Beals Torrey & Co.; U. S.
Montgomery—Charles I. Levy of Levy Wolff Shoe Co.; Lenox.
Montgomery—W. E. Pitts of W. E. Pitts Shoe Co.; Tour.
Newark, N. J.—D. E. Hirshberg of L. M. Bamberger & Co., Inc.; Essex.
New Berne—H. B. Marks of O. Marks & Son; Lenox.
New Orleans—W. J. Martinez of W. J. Martinez & Bro.; Tour.
New York—B. D. Meyer; U. S.
New York—J. W. Hurst of Claflin Thayer & Co.; U. S.
New York—R. R. Bennett; U. S.
New York—T. J. Murphy of Perry Dann & Co.; Essex.
New York—W. J. Kennedy of Charles Williams Stores; Essex.
New York—W. S. Jewell of A. J. Bates & Co.; Parker.
New York—W. W. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; 113 Lincoln St.
North Wilkesboro, N. C.—N. F. Miller; U. S.
Ogden, Utah—J. W. Scowcroft of J. W. Scowcroft & Sons Co.; Essex.
Philadelphia—E. M. Scattergood of George H. West Shoe Co.; Copley-Plaza.
Philadelphia—E. T. Anthony of E. T. Anthony & Co.; U. S.
Philadelphia—F. H. Jantzen of Jantzen Shoe Co.; U. S.
Philadelphia—H. L. Landsburg; U. S.
Philadelphia—J. G. Asay of J. G. Asay Shoe Co.; U. S.
Philadelphia—J. P. Hartney of J. P. Hartney Shoe Co.
Philadelphia—W. A. Ickler of N. Snellenberg & Co.; Adams.
Philadelphia—W. A. Tompkins of Turner Tompkins Shoe Co.; U. S.
Philadelphia—W. F. Munroe and C. F. Woltman of Munroe Bros. Co.; U. S.
Philadelphia—W. H. Weimer and J. B. Harris of Weimer, Wright & Watkins; 173 Lincoln St.
Pittsburgh—Augustus Buch; U. S.
Pittsburgh—C. S. Newell of Newell & Schneider Co.; U. S.
Pittsburgh—P. W. Hamilton of Rosenbaum Co.; U. S.
Pittsburgh—S. N. Wagner of Wagner Bros.; U. S.
Pittsburgh—T. G. Saulters of W. H. Chaddock Shoe Co.; U. S.
Pittsburgh—T. S. Mercer of P. S. Mercer & Co.; U. S.
Portland, Ore.—O. H. and R. G. Fithian of Fithian Barker Sho. Co.; Copley-Plaza.
Porto Rico—J. B. Alvarez; U. S.
Porto Rico—M. Covas, of Homar, Colam & Co.; U. S.
Portsmouth, O.—E. T. Purcell of Tracey Shoe Co.; Essex.
Richmond, Va.—B. Stern of Stern & Co.; Boston City Club.
Richmond, Va.—C. B. Snow and M. D. Oberdorfer of W. H. Miles Shoe Co.; Tour.
Richmond, Va.—E. H. Hoge of Roberts & Hoge; Parker.
Roanoke, Va.—W. Lee Brand of Brand Shoe Co.; Lenox.
Rochester, N. Y.—C. P. Meyer of L. P. Ross; Lenox.
Rochester, N. Y.—F. W. Hahn of F. W. Hahn Co.; U. S.
Rockford, Ill.—C. W. Smith of Smith & Son Shoe Co.; U. S.
Rome, Ga.—A. S. Burney; U. S.
Saginaw, Mich.—G. H. Hillman of Metze Alderton Shoe Co.; Avery.
San Antonio, Tex.—J. W. Wilson; U. S.
Savannah—M. L. Weil of E. A. Weil & Co.; Essex.
Savannah—M. M. Smith of Globe Shoe Co.; Essex.
Scranton—R. M. Goldsmith of Goldsmith Bros.; Lenox.
Sedalia—Geo. F. Mackeq; U. S.
Springfield, Mo.—H. J. Upham; U. S.
Sheboygan—Otto Jung of Jung Shoe Co.; U. S.
St. Joseph—C. A. Battreal of Battreal Shoe Co.; Copley-Plaza.
St. Louis—J. Mathes; U. S.
St. Louis—J. T. Pettus of Roberts Johnson & Rand Shoe Co.; Tour.
St. Louis—R. W. Dittman of George F. Dittman Shoe Co.; Tour.
Syracuse—E. B. Salman of Dunn, Salman Co.; Tour.
Syracuse—T. A. Moore of the Edwards Shoe Co.; Brew.
Toledo—C. M. Dederick and Barney Beronset of Simmons Boot & Shoe Co.; Copley-Plaza.
Waco, Tex.—Harry Wheeler; Essex.
Washington, D. C.—J. G. Kochlerschmidt; U. S.
Wilkesbarre—W. Austin of Austin Shoe Co.; Copley-Plaza.
Wilmington, N. C.—J. W. Freeman; U. S.
York, Pa.—D. S. and C. L. Peterman of Peterman & Son; U. S.
Zanesville—J. M. Palmer of Cosgrove Shoe Co.; Youngs.

LEATHER BUYERS

Allentown, Pa.—J. H. Berger; U. S.
Amsterdam, Holland—G. Gompers; Tour.
Annville, Pa.—D. R. Kreider of A. S. Kreider Co.; U. S.
Christiania, Norway—T. Henssen; Essex.
Leicester, Eng.—Harry Boston of H. Boston & Son; Tour.
Milwaukee—A. H. Weinbrenner, T. Scholl and T. A. Rohn of Weinbrenner & Co.; U. S.
Montreal—J. Choinard of Regina Shoe Co.; U. S.
Mt. Holly, N. J.—Ben Frazer of Mt. Holly Shoe Co.; U. S.
Trenton, N. J.—W. S. Rendell of Rendell Shoe Co.; 135 Lincoln St.

(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex St., Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

CHANGES AMONG NEW YORK CITY BANK OFFICERS

Merchants' National Center of Interest on Account of Passing of Control

NEW YORK, N. Y.—At annual meeting of National City Bank, Earl D. Babst, president of American Sugar Refining Company, was elected a director. John H. Fulton, formerly president of Commercial National Bank of New Orleans, and George Edwin Gregory, formerly cashier, were made vice-presidents.

Charles E. Dunlap of Berwind-White Coal Mining Company was added to the board of National Bank of Commerce.

The center of interest was Merchants' National Bank, in connection with passing of control. New interests represented by George C. Warner and others elected a new board. President Robert M. Galloway and Vice-presidents Edward Holbrook and Joseph Bryne resigned. Mr. Bryne had been offered the presideney under the new management but had declined. It subsequently developed that these bankers had made exceptionally strong connections with Hanover National Bank, of which Messrs. Gallaway and Holbrook have been elected directors and Mr. Bryne a vice-president.

James M. Dixon was added to board of Sherman National Bank and to that of Coal & Iron National Bank were added President John F. Bermingham of Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Company, William M. Hager, assistant to the president and director of American Car & Foundry Company, and Stanley P. Jadwin of O. H. Jadwin & Sons.

Joseph H. Emery and William N. McIlroy were added to Garfield National board, John J. Pierpont and Lewis Cass Ledyard Jr. to that of National Park Bank and President J. R. Morron of Atlas Portland Cement Company to that of First National Bank.

R. H. Dunham and Charles D. Hilles were elected directors of Liberty National Bank, to fill vacancies caused by resignation of Thomas Cochran and Newcomb Carlton.

BOND PRICE AVERAGES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Average price of 10 highest grade railroad, second grade railroad, 10 public utility and 10 industrial bonds, with changes from day previous, month ago and year ago:

	Tues	Increase over Mon	Mo ago	Yr ago
10 highest gr rails	95.87	.16	1.10	2.10
10 2d grade rails	91.85	*.02	.80	.93
10 public utility	96.37	.11	.49	1.91
10 industrial	98.51	.10	*.51	.95
Combined average	96.65	.09	.47	1.45

*Decrease.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Atlantic Refining	1075	1100
Buckeye Pipe Line	116	119
Indiana Pipe Line	113	116
Ohio Oil	393	397
Prairie Oil & Gas	665	670
South Penn Oil	590	600
Standard Oil, California	364	368
Indiana	815	860
Kentucky	750	775
New Jersey	710	715
New York	274	276
Union Tank Line	100	102
Illinois Pipe	243	246
Prairie Pipe	329	332

PERCENTAGE GAIN IN LOANS TAKEN BY CANADIANS

Thirty-Seven Per Cent of Borrowings of 1916 Placed at Home—Rise From 12 in 1913

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Canadians took 37 per cent of loans made in Canada in 1916. In 1913 only about 12 per cent of total issues was taken in Canada. Last year's Canadian borrowings were $269,820,000, compared with $341,893,000 in 1915, $272,935,000 in 1914, and $373,795,000 in 1913. Government borrowings before the war were only about one-third of the total, but in 1915 and 1916 dominion loans represented about 77 per cent of annual borrowings.

Commenting on the place acquired by Canada in international finance, the Moneary Times of Toronto says: "First we have at Ottawa a gold depositary of the Bank of England, involving gold shipments direct from South Africa, from Great Britain, from foreign countries, through the Canadian capital to New York.

"We have been able to advance to Great Britain $200,000,000 as credits here for British purchases in Canada. Great Britain has advanced us war credit of $127,000,000 or more, and we can draw on another $150,000,000 as deemed necessary. The privilege is being used but little.

"To fund its temporary indebtedness, the Dominion Government has issued Dominion bonds to the imperial treasury. The first transaction involved $100,000,000. The bonds will not be sold but are furnishing the basis of imperial banking credits in the United States and Canada, from which payments will be made on this side of the Atlantic. Canadian securities have been used by the British Government as part of the collateral for the $250,000,000 and $300,000,000 loans placed in the United States in August and October last.

"When the Canadian Government asked with some trepidation for $150,000,000 in two war loans, it obtained over $300,000,000. The subscriptions could have been doubled again had there been the necessity.

"An increasing share of Canadian securities is being taken by Canadian investors. In 1915, for example, they took over half the $66,000,000 municipal securities sold in that year. That was greater than the amount purchased by Great Britain in 1911, 1912, and 1914. Since outbreak of war many Canadian securities held in Britain have been repurchased here.

"In these and other ways, the country is developing financial strength and international relations of far-reaching effect. Add the facts that we are well able to bear our share of the war burden, that we have great undeveloped natural resources, scope for a much larger population and a lengthy period of expansion before much larger population and a lengthy period of expansion before us, plus the strength of the British empire, and one begins to see the reasons for the high standing of Canadian credit."

DIVIDENDS

The Dominion Steel Corporation Ltd. has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable Feb. 1.

Great Lakes Steamship Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent and an extra dividend of 2 per cent, payable April 1.

Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway has declared regular semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent, payable Feb. 1 to holders of record Jan. 20.

Carwen Steel Tool Company has declared initial dividend of 2 per cent and an extra dividend of ½ per cent, payable Feb 10 to holders of record Feb. 1.

The directors of the People's Gas Light Coke Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable Feb. 24 to holders of record Jan. 20.

The East St. Louis & Suburban Company declared regular quarterly dividend of ¾ of 1 per cent on preferred stock payable Feb. 1 to stock of record, Jan. 13.

The regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent was declared today by the directors of the F. W. Woolworth Company payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 10.

The Carlson & Wenstrom Mfg. Co. has declared a dividend of 25 per cent payable forthwith. All the stock of this company is owned by the Carwen Steel Tool Company.

Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha road declared regular semi-annual dividends of 3½ per cent on common and preferred, payable Feb. 20 to stock of record Feb. 1.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM

Grand Trunk of Canada

	1916	Increase
Nov gross	£887,100	£262,900
Net	214,800	115,300
11 mos gross	8,921,400	1,512,000
Net	2,535,200	467,850

Grand Trunk Western

Nov gross	£156,100	*£17,150
Net	13,700	*45,050
11 mos gross	1,753,900	299,200
Net	397,850	163,050

Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee

Nov gross	£54,800	*£8,800
Net	1,100	*14,250
11 mos gross	621,850	91,800
Net	32,200	*19,000

*Decrease.

KEROSENE AND NAPHTHA UP

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Standard Oil Company of New York has advanced the price of kerosene for export ¼ cent a gallon and of naphtha for export 1 cent a gallon. The new quotations include all grades and packages.

WOOL PRICES CONTINUE FIRM IN DULL MARKET

Considerable Western Wool Already Contracted for on Sheep's Backs—Speculative Tendency Among Dealers Subsides—Mills Busy With Orders

Comparative quiet still prevails in the local wool market. Whatever wool has changed hands has consisted chiefly of the medium grades. So far there has been no backward movement in prices, which the trade considers a good feature when the small amount of wool being purchased is considered. In fact, prices seem to be strengthening, and although not much change is to be noted, as yet, this year, still the trade in general seems to feel that this change is coming soon. The review of the year, which has been compiled by those interested in the trade, has shown dealers that there is plenty of wool on hand just now, although of course the finer grades have practically been taken up, and the readiness of buyers to take kindly to the medium wools has helped the situation to a great extent. This month, up to the present time, has witnessed less of change in prices than in the months just preceding it.

Much of the Western wool has already been contracted for on the sheep's backs, but still there is plenty to be bargained for even now. Montana wools, purchased in this way, have brought about 35@36c and one or two buyers have gone so far as to pay 40c for some lots. Lots of Arizona wools are bringing about the same prices as those in Montana, while in Utah 30@36c is the range, and in Idaho about 28@30c. On all these wools the clean basis is close to the dollar mark, so that they are all sharing about the same degree of popularity.

Medium territory wools, chiefly the three-eighths and quarter blood grades, are being purchased in a fair amount at a cost of 90@92c for the former and 80@82c for the latter on the scoured basis or somewhere near 42@45c in the grease.

The speculative tendency that has been prevalent among dealers seems to have subsided on scoured wools and this may, in part, account for the mare quiet tone of the market. Pulled wools are not held in the lofts in any large quantity and those that are available are still bringing the high figures of last quotations.

American buyers will undoubtedly be heavy purchasers in the British market if prices are moderate when the opportunity is given them. The outlook now points to lower prices there, although at the previous sales merinos went higher and crossbreds remained about the same.

It is thought that the British Government may cancel private purchases in New Zealand, but that Australian wools that have already been bought and paid for will be allowed.

The mills are very busy with orders on hand and have been buyers in the raw material market only as they have found it expedient to supply their present needs. The year just passed has been a fortunate one for them. Orders have been booked so fast that many additional ones available have been refused, that they might finish on time those already at hand. Then, too, many lines have been withdrawn, when on the market only a small portion of their usual time.

Overcoatings for men are showing marked advances, and additional firms are putting out new lines for selection daily. Wool suitings, for some unknown reason, have been withheld this year longer than usual, and there is much speculating as to the date that they are most likely to appear. It now looks as though they would be opened next week, and the worsted suitings early next month. White serges, also, are likely to be brought forward very soon.

Carpet wools are limited in volume, as they have been for some time past, and prices are on practically the same levels as heretofore.

In the women's wear goods the trade expects to see much higher prices this year than last on both woolen and part worsted goods. Thus it will be seen that the market for women's wear is keeping well up in price with the advances noted in the market for men's wear goods.

The year just beginning promises to be as profitable one for all branches of the wool trade as the one just past, if present high levels in prices continue to be maintained.

The new steamship service, established between South American ports and Boston will provide additional shipping facilities for bringing South American wool to the Boston market.

LONDON'S WOOL AUCTIONS

LONDON, England—There was active competition for the mixed assortment of 8400 bales offered at the wool auction sales Tuesday. Good clips were firm, but other grades were irregular. West Australian greasy sold at 2s. 10d.

GENERAL MOTORS STOCK DECLINE ACCOUNTED FOR

General Motors has not been immune from bear attacks despite its eminent position in the automobile industry. The new stock of the company has declined in the last two days from around 140 to below 120. In view of the fact that only last November the old stock was selling at 810, which is equivalent to $162 for the new, the amount of depreciation in market value is striking.

General Motors is understood to be well stocked up with raw materials as the inventory of $30,000,000 recently taken indicates. At the close of the company's fiscal year in July this inventory was only $25,100,000. The question now is whether the company is in a position to maintain its former profit per car produced, for advances in materials all along the line have taken place.

Against these advances in materials the company has jacked up the selling price of many of its most popular lines. The Cadillac advance amounted to $160, the Oldsmobile $100, and the Oakland the same amount. On the average it has been estimated that prices have been advanced 8 per cent during recent months.

From the standpoint of production the outlook is regarded with favor. Last year's records are expected to be exceeded and a 20 per cent increase in production would not cause a great deal of surprise.

The declaration of a $1 quarterly dividend, however, has been the principal cause of weakness in the new stock. A $4 dividend basis does not warrant a price above par under ordinary conditions, but in view of the fact that earnings last year were better than $30 a share on the present stock it would seem that dividends rather than earning power were dictating the market price of the stock.

WESTERN UNION REPORT SHOWS LARGE PROFITS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Western Union reports for 12 months ended Dec. 31, 1916:

	1916	Increase
Total oper revenue	$63,632,295	$11,156,579
Dep and main	8,711,914	157,896
Taxes, sundry op exp, etc	41,071,112	8,652,589
Total expenses	49,783,026	8,810,485
Balance	13,849,269	2,346,089
Bond interest	1,331,850	*3,738
Surplus	12,517,419	2,349,827

*Decrease.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commercial bar silver 75c unchanged.

LONDON, England—Bar silver 36¼d unchanged.

W. H. M'ELWAIN COMPANY HAS RECORD SEASON

The W. H. McElwain Company has recently closed the most successful season in its history. The volume of business is understood to have exceeded all previous records.

Although actual shipments from June 1 to Nov. 30 last were rising $13,250,000, or 25 per cent larger than in any previous fall season, the company was forced to decline about $5,000,000 of business at profitable figures because of lack of factory capacity.

Net profits for the same period were equally satisfactory, exceeding any previous season by an even larger percentage. Although the company has disbursed its regular dividends on its first and second preferred issues and 7½ per cent thus far on its common, it is pouring the greater part of its earnings back into surplus in the form of increasing net quick assets.

The annual report of the company, on May 31 next, will undoubtedly show a year of excellent results, as the company has already sold substantially its entire capacity for the balance of the present season at satisfactory prices.

GERMANY'S STEEL RECORD

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Despite the war, Germany is producing more steel than ever before, according to reports to Department of Commerce. A production of 1,423,535 tons in October established a new record. For the 10 months in October, the output was 13,345,418 tons.

A Seasoned Public Utility Investment

FIRST PREFERRED 6% CUMULATIVE STOCK of the

United Light & Railways Company

This stock has paid regular dividends since the incorporation of the Company in 1910 and always earned these about twice over.

The increase in the Company's size, the important improvements and extensions to its properties, and the diversified service and territory must eventually be reflected in the market for this issue.

Yielding almost 8% at present prices, we consider this stock an attractive purchase.

Booklet and earnings upon request.

Lamarche & Coady

14 Wall Street New York

SEDITION CHARGE IN INDIA BREAKS DOWN ON APPEAL

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India—A few weeks ago it was stated that Bal Ganagadhar Tilak, the prominent Mahratta agitator and publicist, had been haled before the district magistrate of Poona and bound over with sureties for sums aggregatiing Rs.40,000, on a charge of having made seditious speeches. Against this sentence Mr. Tilak appealed, and his appeal has been allowed by Sir Stanley Batchelor and Mr. Justice Shah of the Bombay High Court.

The following excerpts from Mr. Justice Batchelor's judgment are of interest: "A candid reading of the speeches showed conclusively that the repudiation of disloyalty contained in several passages was not at all strained or artificial. Certain comments contained in the speeches showed only bad taste and violent temper, but nothing which would bring the speeches within Section 124 (A). But they must see whether the method in which Mr. Tilak advocated home rule brought him under the operation of Section 124 (A). He had read the speches several times very carefully, and was of opinion that the feeling created by them amounted only to disapprobation of the delay that the Government made in the transference of political power and not to disaffection as would come under Section 124 (A)."

Incidentally, Sir Stanley Batchelor challenged the construction placed upon the word "disaffection" by Mr. Justice Strachey of the Bombay High Court in trying a similar case nearly 20 years ago. Sir Arthur Strachey's interpretation of the word was obviously wrong grammatically, but apparently it made good law, because it held the field until the judgment which Mr. Justice Batchelor has just delivered. "Disaffection," said Justice Strachey was simply "want of affection," and he proceeded to argue that anybody who was wanting in affection to the Government was disaffected. This ruling has held the field ever since, but now, says Justice Batchelor, "the district magistrate was wrong in following Justice Strachey's interpretations of the word 'disaffected.' Nor was he justified in basing his order upon 'passages taken out of their context and isolated from the rest of the speech.'" In the upshot their lordships revised the order of the district magistrate, and canceled and discharged the bonds for security that had already been executed.

Mr. Tilak is now free to go to England to prosecute his case against Sir Valentine Chirol. He is naturally elated at the result of the appeal, and in a public speech made a day or two afterward, claimed that the judgment was a triumphant vindication of the constitutionality of the home rule movement in India and expressing the hope that it would make increasingly rapid progress. The Indian press is jubilant over the result. Anglo-Indian opinion is probably reflected by the Madras Mail, which upbraids the Government for having put itself into a false position. If Tilak is really dangerous, says the Madras paper, the proper thing to do would have been to deal with him by executive action and not trouble to prosecute him at law. If he is not dangerous he ought to have been completely ignored. As it is, the Bombay Government has fallen between two stools.

COAL STRIKE IN AUSTRALIA SETTLED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Melbourne

MELBOURNE, Australia—As the coal miners of Australia had declined to ballot on the question of accepting the Government proposals for a settlement of the vast coal strike, the Prime Minister called a second compulsory conference of both sides. As a final outcome of Mr. Hughes' efforts the strike has now concluded.

At the second conference in Melbourne a deadlock resulted, and Mr. Hughes decided to force the issue. Under the powers conferred upon him by the War Precautions Act he summoned representatives of the owners and the miners to meet under Judge Edmunds of New South Wales.

Mr. Justice Edmunds granted the men's demand for a bank to bank working day, and other matters were dealt with in detail at a later period. In view of the judge's decision the men consented to return immediately to work, and latest reports would indicate that the mines are reopening. The following is the announcement of his decision by Judge Edmunds:

"The resumption of work is ordered upon the basis of eight hours, bank to bank, as claimed by the miners. All other matters in dispute are to be dealt with after the resumption of work in the mines. For the pecuniary loss involved in giving effect to this—if any—all proprietors are to receive compensation when that loss—if any—has been ascertained. I expect that the other matters in dispute will be dealt with by me."

BUILDING COMMITTEE REPORTS

Announcing that many cities and towns have disregarded orders from the inspection force of the State police which sought to improve schoolhouse conditions the special recess committee of the Legislature on building laws makes its report which not only describes existing circumstances, but points out defects in the present laws and urges new legislation. The committee includes a comparative list of all the schoolhouses in the 35 cities of the State, showing those which have been inspected, those which have been certified, those which have not been certified and those on which the city authorities have refused to comply with the orders issued.

POLICY OUTLINED FOR AUSTRALIA'S NEW GOVERNMENT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Melbourne

MELBOURNE, Australia — In the House of Representatives, the policy of the Government to continue to fight by the side of Britain, was announced recently by W. M. Hughes, the Prime Minister and the leader of the 14 members of the Labor Party remaining after the secession of Mr. Frank Tudor and his 25 followers.

Mr. Hughes recognized that it was not possible to raise the troops asked for by the British Army Council under voluntary enlistment, but stated that he intended to introduce a last voluntary effort on the lines of Lord Derby's scheme in England. He declared that following the defeat of the conscription plans he had notified Great Britain that Australia could not supply the reenforcements requested and had proposed that the Fifth Division, which had been in training in England, be used for reenforcement. The Army Council, however, had specially requested that this should not be done, at all events, for the present. The new effort to raise the necessary 16,500 recruits a month by voluntary methods was the sequel.

"The Government appeals to the people of Australia," said Mr. Hughes, "to realize the absolute necessity, in the interests of Australia, of the Allies winning this war. It asks all sections to sink their differences of opinion and work unitedly to this common end. The Government asks every citizen to do his utmost to make the scheme a success."

Other points in Mr. Hughes' declaration of policy were the maintenance of industry, the settlement of industrial disputes by arbitration, maximum production of wheat, meat, wool and so forth, and the using of every effort to counteract and discourage "slowing down" and "sabotage."

FELLOWSHIP IS URGED AS NEED IN LABOR DISPUTES

Fellowship was described as a need in the settlement of labor disputes and in securing greater efficiency in industrial plants by Clarence Howard, president of the Commonwealth Steel Company of St. Louis, in speaking before the Employment Managers' Association at the Hotel Lenox last night.

"Fellowship is a comprehensive, vital force," said Mr. Howard. "Its chief foundation is cooperation. In fellowship there is no element of failure. It must end strife, strikes, and war. Fellowship can never be static. It produces a smile. It produces a cordial handshake. In all our work we have tried to put the human element first.

"There are 3500 persons employed in our plant, of whom about 60 per cent are unionized. I came to the conclusion that cold lunches were not good for the men nor their work. An old pattern shop was fitted up, some birds, a Victrola and flowers put in and a lunch room started. One day 1800 were fed. The average price of the lunches was 18 cents.

"The men are allowed to buy the goods which are purchased for the lunch room. Investigation among the wives showed that to many this saves $10 a month. The place does not attempt to make a profit."

Mr. Howard stated that a new refrigerator and filteration plant was instaled at a cost of $11,500 to replace unsatisfactory arrangements and that the plant paid for itself in three years. He spoke of the installation of first class lockers and other conveniences for their men, which, he declared, all tended to raise the standard of living.

In speaking of "How to Reduce the Labor Turnover" Boyd Fisher of Detroit said that it costs $40 to break in a new man and that every plant in Detriot, which decreased its labor turnover last year, increased its output per man. He declared that 80 per cent of the cost of labor turnover originates from causes outside of working hours.

The following officers were elected: President, Dale G. Steeley; vice-presidents, Philip J. Reilly, H. L. Gardner, W. A. Hawkins; seeretary, Ralph G. Wells; treasurer, E. O'Callaghan.

VIADUCT STATION IN THE WEST END IS RECOMMENDED

The Boston Transit Commission, in its report to the Legislature today, recommends the construction and maintenance of a station in the West End near the Boston end of the Cambridge viaduct.

The matter was submitted to the board for an investigation and an estimate of cost by the Legislature of last year, the resolve contemplating a station at Charles and Leverett Streets. The board, in its finding, says that the better place for such a station would be off Barton Streeet, on land already owned by the Elevated.

The company's estimate of the cost, the board says in its report, is $15,000, and this amount, it concludes, should not be an obstacle in the way of supplying the service. The territory is at present cut off from the advantages of rapid transit to the north and south by reason of there being no stop for surface cars on the viaduct between the North Station and Lechmere Square in Cambridge.

B. & M. RAILROAD FINED

Judge Charles S. Sullivan in the Charlestown Municipal Court today fined the Boston & Maine railroad $100 for obstructing traffic for more than five minutes on Main Street and Rutherford Avenue, Charlestown, on Dec. 26. The railroad was charged with holding a train on the tracks for 24 minutes, while more than 30 trolley cars and 200 vehicles were blocked in the streets.

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We offer for sale a farm in Calcasieu Parish, containing 765 acres, situated at Manchester Station on the St. Louis & Iron Mountain railroad, eight miles east of Lake Charles, the parish seat; improvements on farm consist of small house and barn; school house is ¼ mile from house; land is high and first-class quality, suitable for raising rice or any other kind of crop; there are a good many farmers here who were formerly residents of Iowa, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois and other western states; they are well pleased with their change. Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana, has just spent over one million dollars for model brick and gravel highways; $900,000 additional bonds have been sold, proceeds of which are to be used during 1917 for construction of model roads and bridges. FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Lake Charles, Louisiana.

Poultry and Fruit Farm, located in East Sandwich, Mass., one mile from station. Contains about 60 acres in homestead and 30 acres woodland; 40 acres in pasture, balance mowing, tillage, orchards, poultry yards, small fruits, etc. 1½-story, 10-room dwelling; barn 22x25, with shed 10x20; 5 large poultry houses, large shed with cement cellar (new); garage; incubator house, etc. 50 young cherry trees, also many plum, peach, pear and apple. About three acres in small fruits. Have sold over $3000 worth poultry products alone in one season. About 1 mile to beach. Fine sea view. Will sell with or without stock, tools, etc. Price for place alone $3800. A fine business proposition. Apply to J. A. ARMSTRONG, East Sandwich, Mass. Tel. Sagamore 52-11.

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APARTMENTS TO LET

Jamaica Plain
Modern brick apartments, $45 to $79 per month; all outside rooms; janitor service, electric lights, house telephone system; steam heat, continuous hot water. Private entrance to Jamaica Parkway and Pond. Apply to Janitor, Lakeville Terrace, Jamaica Plain, or F. S. DELAND, 702 Pemberton Building.

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Housekeeping suites, 2-3-4 rooms, kitchenette and bath from $20 unfurnished to $60 furnished.
Single rooms furnished, $3 to $7 a week.
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Everything comfortable and homelike.

FOR LEASE—April 1st, an exceptionally fine apartment in a new fireproof building near Hotel Somerset, and overlooking Commonwealth ave. and Charles river; living room 15x26 ft., large hall, chamber, tile bath, extra large closets. Address W 116, Monitor Office, Boston.

APARTMENTS and houses; practically every vacant property in Roxbury and Dorchester is listed at our office. See KEENE'S Wonderful Lists, 300 Warren st., Roxbury. Tel. 5500 Roxbury.

AUSTRALIA'S NEW RECRUITING EFFORT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Melbourne

MELBOURNE, Australia—All the men called up for training under the Home Service Proclamation have been released by order of the Federal Ministry, and the various sentences imposed for offenses against the proclamation have been very largely if not entirely canceled. This release of the conscribed men was the logical result of the "No" vote—it was also inevitable in order to insure the success of Australia's new recruiting effort.

Briefly, this effort represents the last attempt to raise men by the voluntary method. Mr. Donald Mackinnon, a Victorian legislator and former State Minister, has been appointed Director of Recruiting, and each State and district will have recruiting committees. Mr. Mackinnon will visit each State, enlist the active sympathies of Federal and State politicians, and generally perfect the organization.

The military registrars appointed under the recent conscription proclamation will become district recruiting officers. These officers will arrange meetings and recruiting arrangements and attend to the forwarding of the recruits to the main centers. Each Federal electorate of the House of Representatives will be a recruiting district, and the Federal member will be ex-officio chairman of the district committee.

MORE FUNDS ASKED BY STATE BOARDS

The high cost of living again figured in the one committee hearing today when the Prison Commission and the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration appeared before the House Committee on Ways and Means to urge increased appropriations for their departments.

The increases asked for by the Prison Commission are for travelling expenses and increases in salaries of clerks for the most part, including $200 increases to two women clerks and one stenographer, and also to two messenger boys, with a $400 increase to the two women agents of the Parole Board, giving them a salary of $1200. Also an increase was asked for aid to released prisoners, as many of them will be more liberally treated if possible.

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Highest prices paid for Gentlemen's Castoff Clothing, Old Gold and Precious Stones or Furniture. Send letter or telephone and will call at your residence. 1236 Mass. Ave., Cambridge. Tel. 302 or 2936. If one is busy call the other.

DRESSMAKING

COMPETENT dressmaker wants work by the day or to do at home; several years' experience with the best trade; references. MISS H. WESTLUND, 3 Marion road, Belmont.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS RENTED
Four months, $5 for v a-visibles; three months, $7 for visibles. First payment applies if purchased. American Writing Machine Co., 119 Franklin St., Boston. Tel. Main 166.

RELIABLE TYPEWRITERS, $10 up, $5 cash, bal. monthly; rentals $1 up. Office Appliance Co., 191 Devonshire st., Boston.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Very large Buffalo robe in perfect condition; ready for use. Address D 118, Monitor Office, Boston.

OLD COINS

WANTED—To buy old coins; catalogue quoting prices paid 10c. WM. HESSLEIN, Paddock Bldg., 101 Tremont St., Boston.

ROOMS TO LET

FRONT ROOM overlooking Fenway Park nr. Opera House; c. h. w.; stm. ht.; electric elev. 238 Hemenway, cor. Huntington ave.

HARVARD AVE., 23—Furnished room to let in private fam.; all conv.; handy to Coolidge Corner, Brookline. H. CHURCHILL. Tel. 2075 M.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 170, Suite 2—Priv. fam.; attractive rooms; c. h. w.; steam heat, etc.; pleasant central location; references.

WINTHROP—Warm, quiet home; adults; fur rms., h. w. heat, elec. lits., so. exp., nr. cars; meals; refs. Tel. Winthrop 616-M.

LEGAL NOTICE

BOSTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS: Examinations of candidates for certificates of qualification to serve as teachers and nurses in the public schools of Boston will be held in the Boston Normal School-house, Huntington avenue, near the Fenway, during the week beginning Monday, February 26, 1917.

Circulars containing dealled information with respect to these examinations may be obtained by application to the undersigned. THORNTON D. APOLLONIO, Secretary, School Committee.

HELP WANTED—MALE

WANTED—3 HIGH-GRADE SALESMEN to sell Parker Safety Sealed Self-Filling Fountain Pens; must be men of A1 character and ability backed up by good selling records. Address, with full particulars, PARKER PEN CO., Janesville, Wis.

WANTED — Salesmen who can tell the truth to represent us in each state; references required. AERO GUAGE CO., 1853 38th ave., Oakland, California.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

STENOGRAPHER; part of work at home; L. C. Smith typewriter furnished; must be well educated, rapid and accurate; none answered unless qualifications and education are stated fully; also lowest salary; literary work; permanent position. Address W-119, Monitor Office, Boston.

WANTED—Bright young girl who can sew to learn millinery. MISS E. BROWN, Room 608, 437 Fifth ave., New York City.

WANTED—An assistant waist draper. PIEDERIT, 701 Garland Bldg., 109 N. Wabash ave., Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

MARRIED MAN with family wishes to correspond with party desiring thorough, pract. farm supt. or estate mgr.; Connecticut pref. M 120, Monitor Office, Boston.

TRAVELING salesman calling on cotton mills in Southern states desires side line. Chas. Fowler, 802 Green st., Danville, Va.

SALESMAN, thor. capable, exec. ability, seeks permanent position. J. A. Rudwick, 864 Cauldwell av., Bronx, N.Y.C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

STENOGRAPHER—Efficient in office management or as secy.; good corresp.; first-class wk. only; can make good in any line. S 20, Monitor, Gas Bldg., Chicago.

BUSINESS woman, experienced, reliable, stenographer and correspondent, desires Chicago position where ability is required. G 15, 1313 Gas Bldg., Chicago.

COLORED girl requires position as chambermaid, general houseworker or plain sewer. Jones, care Aarons, 112 West 139th st., New York.

LADY with little girl wants housekeeper's position with business or middle-aged couple. MRS. HELEN CROSBY, 146 Mass. ave. Phone 3040.

COLORED girl, requires half-time place; will do chamber, housework or plain sewing. GLOVER, 205 West 115th st., N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER, thor. exper'd, wishes position in New York City; best of refs; salary $20. Q 27, Monitor, 9 E. 40th st., N. Y.

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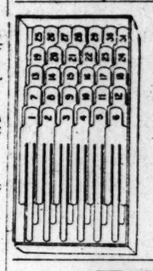
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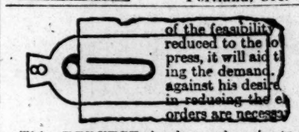

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EDUCATION

German System of Education

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Germany

BERLIN, Germany — Compulsory education, as is generally well known, has been in force in Germany for nearly two centuries. Started in the Seventeenth Century, the idea grew and spread in the Eighteenth until all German lands had passed laws making education obligatory. As with most new measures the introduction of these laws was opposed, but now Germany takes pride in the high educational status of her population.

The schools of Germany differ in the different German states, the idea being to organize them to meet the varying needs of the communities, agricultural, industrial, commercial or scholastic. The schools in Berlin are representative of the schools of the entire country. Education is compulsory from the beginning of the sixth to the beginning of the seventeenth year, a period of 11 years. At the age of 14 the child may leave school to go to work but he must attend continuation school for special technical instruction until he is 17. Education is much the same for all children until the ninth or tenth year when differentiation begins and is carried along many lines. Those who expect to go to work at 14 attend the Gemeinde Schule or communal school. The Real Schule is for those more fortunate children who can give more time to their education. It is attended mostly by the sons of petty officers, merchants, tradesmen, teachers, bank officers and so on, and occasionally by children of higher classes who have not met the requirements of the Gymnasium. Some of the pupils come from the communal schools, having first passed an entrance examination. As the work of the two schools widely varies this examination is difficult and there is a strong demand that the two schools be brought more in harmony. The majority of the children enter the Real Schule from the Vorschule, an elementary school which prepares for the Gymnasium.

Upon completing the sixth class of the Real Schule, pupils take what is known as the "one year's examination," those passing it successfully being obliged to give but one year of service to the army instead of two. Besides exemption from all but one year of army service those passing the examination may go on to higher schools to prepare themselves for professions, military and official positions. Those who do not go on with their education become merchants, enter banks, the post or trade.

The Oberreal Schule is the next above the Real Schule and gives what is known as the "Real training." Attendance at this school is increasing as bankers and merchants are more and more demanding the "Real training" of those whom they place in the more responsible positions. Graduates may go on to the universities.

The next or third group of children begin with the Vorschule and at the age of 9 or 10 enter the Real Gymnasium from which they go to the Gymnasium and so to the universities. The courses offered are classical. Graduates from the Gymnasium can enter any of the universities, theological included.

When peace is established, it is already proposed to reorganize these latter schools to bring them more in line with the real issues of modern living. To this end the courses of study will have direct bearing upon the problems and conditions of the present day.

Study of State History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, O. —Emphasis placed upon the importance of more intensive study of State history in public schools and colleges, by delegates to the Mississippi Valley Historical Association in convention here, makes it probable that historians will carry out a plan to prepare a syllabus of the history of each State in the United States for use in this manner. Pleas that State history be studied to a greater extent were made by Carl C. Pray, Ypsilanti (Mich.) Normal School, chairman of a committee which reported; Prof. E. N. Violette, Kirksville, Mo.; Paxton N. M. Quaife, president of the Wisconsin Historical Association; Prof. Dan E. Clark, Iowa State University; E. J. Benton, Western Reserve University, Cleveland. It was pointed out that State history study, in connection with American history, would increase State patriotism in pupils.

Educating the Immigrant in Boston

Institution by the School Committee of the city of Boston of a Day School for Immigrants, the first of its kind in the United States, last week, will probably be followed by similar action in other cities. The day school in Boston is merely a development of the city's usual work, organized solely for convenience in the administration of classes first organized several years ago but it may be difficult for the public thought to detach it from the Americanization movement that is now sweeping the country.

From the Atlantic seaboard to the Pacific the schools are bestirring themselves to see what they are doing, have been doing and should be doing for the foreigner who has come to live among them. States have taken it up. But the United States Government is wrestling with the question as to whether Federal aid to the education of the immigrant shall be administered through the Bureau of Education, Department of the Interior, or the Bureau of Naturalization, Department of Labor.

As the work falls directly upon the schools, and they have been engaged in it for some time, the National Education Association in convention last summer passed a bill urging Congress to appropriate $50,000 to be used by the Bureau of Education for the dissemination of instruction regarding the education of the alien. The committee of one hundred appointed by the Bureau of Education and composed of leading educators, representatives of organizations like the Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade, and those for social service throughout the country to work for immigrant education, is a direct result of this action.

The Bureau of Naturalization, on the other hand, contends that the educational preparation of the immigrant for naturalization belongs to it. As there is a strong belief among educators that the Bureau of Education is not popular among congressmen because it has no particular political influence, the outcome is watched with more than ordinary interest.

Those to whom the traditional Boston is dear are pleased to note that that city began to educate its immigrants years ago, almost before any other city thought of such a thing, and has kept at it steadily ever since until now it is leading the country in this form of educational activity. Its work has formed the basis for much of the literature on the subject of the Americanization of the alien that has been sent out broadcast during the last year or two. Several cities, including New York, have systematized their work on the Boston plan.

So far as Boston itself knows it is the only city giving day instruction to the adult foreigner. It began it some three or four years ago as an experiment for those men who because of their employment as waiters in hotels and night bakers could not attend the evening schools. A year ago day classes were organized for foreign married women, all attempts to get them out to the evening school having proved unsuccessful. More shy than their men folk or the younger women who found employment of one kind or another, these mothers of families would not come to the schoolhouse in the evenings. Aside from that oftentimes the thing was out of the question for them by reason of the supper to be got and the children to be put to bed.

And so it has been no unusual circumstance for these foreign-born women to remain in their adopted country from young wifehood until their children's children are grown to maturity without learning more than a few words of the English language and almost less of the customs of the new country. They have been left behind in the onward march of the men and their children and the tragedy of it has been hard upon them.

With the cooperation of teachers and groups of social workers Boston has induced these women to attend day classes for instruction in English. Their response to the first invitation was overwhelming. Instead of the 30 or 35 that were expected 70 appeared the first day and the number steadily grew. Attendance has been regular and progress rapid. With a financial shortage looming a year ago Boston was obliged to limit the efforts in this direction to the classes already organized, but this year an extension of this privilege to other groups of foreign women is expected.

Previous to the formation of these foreign classes the teachers in one school of the city, the Ulysses S. Grant, themselves organized work of this character, giving their time and effort gratuitously in response to the silent appeal of the women of their neighborhood.

Making the school work even more effective, organizations of women interested in the welfare of the foreigner cooperate in various social ways to bring these women from other lands into sympathetic relations with the customs and ideals of this. They have little clubs and give parties. Not long ago they gave a party to their husbands. Each member was expected to furnish some part of the refreshments, and most of them did, crowning all with that American delectable, ice cream.

This seems simple enough, but to those who know how many of these women have scarcely gone beyond their own neighborhoods, how little they know of the great city in which they live, how some have not been for years to any place but the market and not often to that, this little wedge opening up the great freedom that belongs to these women as to all others, is of deep importance. As most of these activities are carried on in the schoolhouse in connection with the work of the school centers, the women are brought into direct contact with civic institutions and it is hoped will be encouraged to take advantage of privileges offered as soon as they have enough knowledge of English to make them profitable.

Here again, so far as is known, these special classes for mothers, started by Boston, are the first of their kind in the country.

Free Schools Recommended for Mexico

CINCINNATI, O.—David Starr Jordan and a self-constituted committee of United States investigators have made recommendations for intervention in Mexico, not by force of arms, but by free, non-sectarian schools. This committee began studying Mexican conditions about a year and a half ago. Its conclusions were summarized as follows:

"The chaos existing in Mexico is due to a variety of racial elements; woeful lack of general education; still greater lack of political experience, and rapacity and cupidity of the educated leaders, and in a few instances of intelligent uneducated."

To make educational intervention effective, the committee recommended establishment of a non-sectarian college, modeled after the Robert College in Constantinople. The recommendation does not say what agency should establish such a college, except that it should have the backing of the American people.

"Lack of intelligence and true leadership," says the report, "have thwarted attainment of liberty in Mexican revolutions." An abstract of the report reads:

"The crying need of Mexico is education—a type of education that will lift the common people out of their sloth and ignorance and enlist the better classes in a real patriotic service.

"The problem is one for the people of the United States as well as the Mexicans. Such a proposal is no more than were similar ones in reference to Cuba, Porto Rico and the Phillippines. The Mexican natives have the capacity and if they are given the opportunity will readily acquire industrial education. The higher classes, in spite of the common impression, have a cultural basis that, wisely directed, will enable them to hold their own intellectually with the other peoples of America.

"Mexico needs an institution that will do for her what Robert College did in Constantinople. Such an institution should be free from all sectarian influence, should be manned by instructors fully devoted to their work, and should direct itself to training the future leaders in Mexico in a spirit of true sacrifice and devotion to the best interests of the country. No better task could be undertaken by those who have the real good of Mexico at heart. Neither the resources of the country nor the present complications permit her own citizens to undertake this work. It must be done by outsiders. It will be an intervention worth while."

The committee is composed of Dr. Norman Bridge, Los Angeles; Frank J. Goodnow, president of Johns Hopkins University; David Starr Jordan, chancellor of Leland Stanford Jr. University; Harry Pratt Judson, president of the University of Chicago; Henry C. King, president of Oberlin College; Samuel C. Mitchell, president of the University of Delaware; John Bassett Moore of Columbia University; Arthur M. Page, editor of the World's Work; Theodore H. Price, writer on economics; Prof. Leo S. Rowe of the University of Pennsylvania; George B. Winton of Vanderbilt University, formerly connected with educational work in Mexico, and Charles William Dabney, president of the University of Cincinnati, who acted as chairman.

The committee brought to its assistance Señor Andres Ozuna, formerly general director of primary education in the Federal District of Mexico; Senor Ezequiel A. Chavez, formerly president of the National University of Mexico, and Prof. I. Cox of the University of Cincinnati.

A New Driving Force in Education

LONDON, England — "At last we have as president of the Board of Education a man of wide educational experience," says the Times Educational Supplement of Dr. H. A. L. Fisher's appointment.

"The innovation has aroused high and legitimate hopes. Dr. Fisher is neither a politician nor a theorist; but he has had some experience of public life and he has left the impress of a vivid personality on Oxford and on Sheffield.

"Both universities are exponents of English idealism. The one, mindful of her age-long story and of the heirlooms intrusted to her care, is more especially concerned to preserve whatsoever things are of good report; while the other, offspring as she is of our modern faith in the lessons of nature for man, is endowing the next generation with her own youth and vigor. In a national system of education there is room and there is need for the old and for the new wine; and the new minister knows the virtue of both. We accept the omen.

"Dr. Fisher enters upon his task at a critical moment in the history of England and of English education. The war has taught us many things, and not least that 'the day is unto them that know'; that the untrained man or woman . . . runs an unequal race against those whose native gifts have been intensified by training at the hands of experts.

"All the great wars in English history have taught us the same lesson; and our present system of education, with all its merits and all its faults, is the measure of our success in learning it. The present and greatest of all our struggles is no exception to the rule; and the fact that this very week our enemies are paying unwilling and perhaps subconscious testimony to the force of British character, as built up in our schools, must not blind us to the greatness of our educational task.

"The majority of our people enter upon their life's work ill-equipped to play their part as members of an imperial race, and half the social ills against which we struggle in vain can be traced back with inevitable logic to the fruits of our unfaith in education. Happily there are signs that the nation is waking at last to the urgent necessities of reform.

"The new minister will find machinery ready to his hand. A committee of his own department, under the chairmanship of Mr. Herbert Lewis, who, we are glad to know, retains his position, is considering the inevitable interruptions in courses of training brought about by the war. Far more important, to the longer vision, is the reconstitution of the old Cabinet committee which was considering, before the recent transformation of the political scene, the reconstruction of education after the war.

"Other committees are at work, notably the modern languages committee, and that which is reporting on the burning question of the place of science in education. The machinery, in fact, is laid down, ready for the application of a new driving force. The sure reward of the man who proves himself able to apply it will be the sense of a great opportunity taken, and the foreknowledge that the empire that is to be will be built the better for his labors."

"Dr. H. A. L. Fisher, the new Minister for Education, has done a great work in Sheffield during the last four years," says a Sheffield correspondent of the Times Educational Supplement. "He has lifted the university to a much higher level than it occupied before, and he has lifted the city with it. Before he came to Sheffield there was a wide gulf fixed between city and university. The university was largely supported from the rates, but it lived a life apart from the city. Mr. Fisher brought the university to the people and lifted the people to the university."

Courses for Farm Women

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATHENS, Ga.—The farmers' short courses and conferences which opened at the Georgia State College of Agriculture last Wednesday brought agriculturists from many parts of the State. The short courses are to continue until Jan. 14, and included in them are this year, for the first time, courses for farm machinery dealers and farm women.

The attendance this year is unusually large. This is said to be due to the fact that farmers feel the need of instruction in new methods with which they may meet changed conditions in certain cotton raising districts. How to grow cotton under these new conditions is an important phase of the work this year. Assisting the faculty are farmers who have successfully grown cotton in districts where there have been heavy losses.

The short course for farm women takes home work, dairying and poultry raising, beside other profitable activities.

New York University Has New Diplomatic Course

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—New York University has completed arrangements for a new course to meet the demand for specialized training in the diplomatic protection of American citizens and property abroad. The course will be taught by Dr. Earl Willis Crecraft, an authority on international law and diplomacy, and will begin in February. The present curriculum includes international law, treaties and the consular service.

In a statement to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor Dr. Crecraft says:

"This course will be a continuation of my present course on the Consular Service, but it is distinct in itself. We do not have a great many students who intend to enter the service, but we do have an increasing number who regard a knowledge of the subject as necessary in business education. There are more who wish to know how the Government will assist in developing foreign business than there are those who wish to enter the Government service itself."

The University's decision to enter the field of specialized diplomatic training was the result of numerous indications that the demand for men so trained is far in excess of the supply. Readjustments consequent upon the close of the war, it is pointed out, will bring new problems, and the future of American diplomacy will depend upon the training and ability of the men who enter the service. In addition to candidates for consular and diplomatic appointments, a number of students interested in Mexican affairs have also indicated their intention of taking the new course.

Plans for the work are as yet somewhat tentative. In a general way the course will cover the following subjects: Recognition of governments de facto and de jure; and its effect upon foreigners; intervention of a non-political character for protecting citizens from injuries received in foreign countries; presentation, prosecution and settlement of international claims which are based on war, insurrection, mob violence, violation of treaties, and on a general denial of justice as measured by international practice; rights and duties of aliens, of naturalized citizens and persons about to be naturalized; friendly and non-friendly means of securing redress.

Hawaiian School Survey

By unanimous vote of the trustees of Oahu College this institution indorses the plan of a Federal school survey in Hawaii, says the Honolulu Star-Bulletin.

The proposal for a school survey, made by the College Club in simultaneous letters to the Governor, School Superintendent Kinney and the Commissioners of Education, has now been indorsed by two of the most important private institutions in the territory—Oahu College and the Mid-Pacific Institute. Facts before the trustees were that Dr. P. P. Claxton, U. S. Commissioner of Education, in letters here has expressed the readiness of his bureau to make the school survey if invitation is extended by the territorial school authorities; that the visit of the Federal experts would probably not be made before late next summer.

Journalism Courses in Nebraska

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LINCOLN, Neb.—Recommendations that no new colleges be organized at the University of Nebraska at present, but that the courses in journalism be extended have been made to the board of regents by the university senate, composed of 48 faculty members. It was proposed to organize colleges of journalism and commerce. There is now a school of commerce, while several courses in journalism are offered. The senate took the attitude that instruction already offered at the university is not perfectly organized and that no new colleges should be added for some time. The movement for a college of journalism was supported by student petitions.

Education in Arkansas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Important recommendations affecting educational work in Arkansas are contained in the annual report of the chairman of the educational committee, Arkansas Federation of Women's Clubs. While lamenting the "appalling number of illiterates" in the State, the educational chairman, Mrs. R. F. Milwee, takes an optimistic view of the future, declaring that a new era is on the way; an era in which with increased taxation and consequently more money for schools, Arkansas shall have such splendid advantages at home that it will be the ambition of the youth of the State to be educated within its borders.

Mrs. Milwee lays much stress upon the necessity of compulsory education, and county supervision of educational work, she says, is hardly secondary in importance. Increased taxation for the support of better schools and teachers, is, of course, an obvious need.

Before taking the field against illiteracy in Arkansas, Mrs. Milwee armed herself with the vital statistics of the department of education of Little Rock and then got into touch with the county school superintendents and other officials having to do with education. She showed these officers just how many illiterates there were in their respective provinces.

"The figures" she reports, "were so appalling that several to whom I wrote took issue with me as to the correctness of my statements." The vital statistics, however, proved her case in each instance.

Each county supervisor was impressed with the need of compulsory education. The number of children of eligible age who are not enrolled on any school register was also called to their attention. Mrs. Milwee laid much stress upon the need for trained teachers, and, so far as practicable, standardization in schools.

The report touches upon the progress in certain districts in night school work, where, in many cases, physically mature persons are given elementary instruction. Principals and teachers in some districts are voluntarily offering to teach night classes after their usual day's routine is done and encouraging reports on advancement have come in.

The confidence in future developments expressed in Mrs. Milwee's report seems to be amply justified. The State recently elected as Governor Dr. Brough, who has made education his life work and who is pledged to place the schools of his State upon a higher plane than at present. Dr. Brough brings to the governorship many schemes to improve educational work which have been tested with success in some parts of the country, but which will be entirely fresh in Arkansas.

Educational Notes

Evening schools in Buffalo have grown from a registration of 4000 at the beginning of the school year to about 15,000 at the present time. This increase is the result of special effort to interest the foreign population in the Americanization classes. The school year is to be extended 24 nights.

To pioneer a way to an expanded occupancy of school buildings during daylight hours or to begin at once the gradual duplication of grade school facilities is the alternative proposition put before the people of Dallas by the Board of Education at a recent meeting, when a commission was formed to study out a plan for more intensive use of the present school plant, says the Dallas News. It was set out at that time that the rapid growth of Dallas schools has made necessary either a new scheme of school administration or the duplication of school property now valued at $1,880,098. The increase in attendance has been at the rate of 25 per cent for the last two years.

The College of Agriculture of Cornell University has compiled figures among a certain number of upstate farmers and has discovered that the proportion representing earning power existing among those who had a common school education, a high school education and those who had gone higher was in the ratio of three, six and eight, respectively.

Knowledge rather than facts was emphasized as the educational need of youth by Dr. Henry Suzzallo, the young president of the University of Washington at a meeting of the Oregon State Teachers Association last week. The cramming with inconsequential facts often choke off in the pupil the desire to study, said Dr. Suzzallo and contended, "It is better that he be given just a little knowledge than so many facts. Fit the boy to think for himself and do not overload him with facts."

Having stood aside for six or eight years to make way for what seemed the more pressing needs of charitable and penal institutions the eight educational institutions of North Dakota under the direction of the State have come forward with requests for new buildings, improvements and repairs, remodeling and equipment amounting to a valuation of $1,223,000. These are the Agricultural College, the Valley City Normal School, the Mayville Normal School, Minot Normal School, the Ellendale State Normal-Industrial School, the State School of Science, the State School of Forestry and the new Normal School at Dickinson.

Typewriters instead of pens for public school children were advocated by Prof. Franklin Bobbitt of the University of Chicago, in addressing the Illinois Women's Legislative Congress the other day. He said that public schools were only 50 per cent efficient. "We have passed the quill pen stage in education. We are now at the typewriter stage," he said. "If our schools were properly equipped they could do in a half a day what they do now in a whole day."

That the supply of teachers in New Brunswick is not as yet equal to the demand despite the fact that more students are taking up the teaching profession during the past few years than formerly, was the report made by the various school inspectors at their semi-annual conference in Fredericton recently. The school inspectors agreed that in many cases it was almost impossible to secure teachers for the remote districts. They considered the call of the West responsible for the shortage in the Province, although the difficulty was being gradually overcome.

The Illinois State Teachers Association in session at Springfield recently recommended that all fraternities and secret organizations be forbidden in the high schools of Illinois. Among other recommendations was one for free textbooks and another that school boards be permitted to use public school funds for transportation of pupils in consolidated school districts.

Finding that there was not enough money available to build needed additions to the Faxon School in Kansas City several women with children in school undertook to find out what was needed in the way of new buildings and improvements in other districts. Their findings revealed a situation so urgent that the Board of Education is considering a bond issue to meet it.

From 9 o'clock in the morning until 9:15 at night the Denver (Colo.) Opportunity School is open on every school day except Friday evening. The school was opened in September as an extension of the night school instituted for those who had left day school. The new Opportunity School is for the same classes of persons but goes further and is organized with more careful attention to their needs both in regard to subject matter and to hours of attendance, each choosing for himself the time best suited to his convenience. Instruction is given in academic subjects and commercial branches.

Viscount Haldane on School Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEEDS, England—Viscount Haldane recently delivered an address upon education to the members of the West Yorkshire County Association of the National Union of Teachers at the City Hall, Leeds. The outstanding features of his speech were his appeal for the increased status of the teacher, the reestablishment of an apprenticeship system and an increase in the size of present administrative areas.

He explained the vital necessity of national education, which he considered absolutely essential to the future security of the Empire. The lack of it, he said, was the cause of all their material deficiencies.

Speaking on the question of administration Lord Haldane said government by devolution was a tradition inherent in the State. Local authorities could not be compelled to give up the control of their own rating powers, but a possible means of stimulus was that a large part of education was being paid by the State, and a still larger part would have to be paid in the future. It was a great drawback that some of the areas were so small and poor. For himself, he looked forward to a great deal of devolution from headquarters. Local authorities would group themselves in obedience to the stimulus that they would not get money unless they produced the proper organization, and gave the proper guarantee. There could be no cast-iron centralization. In France and Germany, where centralization obtained, there were systems which would not be tolerated in this country.

Going on to the status of teachers he said there must be a well-adjusted inter-connected system for teaching pupils of every grade, and in order to work that organization there must be a real corps of teachers. They would never get a national system to work until the teacher was put in a proper position. He would not be put in such a position if his grievances were dealt with as if they were items. They would have to be dealt with by making the profession of a teacher, in its emoluments and outlook, very different from what it was today.

Viscount Haldane went on to urge the establishment of cadet corps in the schools, including elementary ones. On the apprenticeship question he drew attention to the fact that in England, outside London, the compulsory school-leaving age was only 13. If the age of leaving was raised to 14, something else would have to be done in the two or three years before 14, so that the boy or girl could be guided by the teacher towards an occupation in life. While a certain number would be got to stay in the new center schools, the bulk of the children must begin to earn something at that age, and to meet this part of the question he would like a new apprenticeship system devised so that a boy or girl between the ages of 14 and 17 would be granted not less than six hours leave by an employer every week to attend, in the daytime, a continuation school where not exclusively schoolmasters, but industrial experts trained to teach, would be in attendance.

Finally Viscount Haldane urged the advantages of a final leaving certificate as a passport into the professions and the universities.

Codifying Mississippi School Laws

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

JACKSON, Miss. — The educational committee charged by the Legislature with a revision and codification of all the school laws of the State has now taken up its task, and subcommittees have been named to take up and report on various features of the work. By August, 1917, it is believed, the different subcommittees will be prepared to submit drafts of school laws to the committee as a whole, which will in turn take the proposed laws before the Legislature.

Educators of Negroes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Many of the leading educators of the Negro youth of the South attended the meeting of the executive committee of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools here last week. The committee was called to complete arrangements for the convention of the association in New Orleans July 25-29 next. All indications point to a successful and instructive convention, the members of which will be addressed by the leading Negro educators in the United States.

Oratorical Contest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LEXINGTON, Ky.—First honors in the national oratorical contest, held here at the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association's biennial convention, were won by Joshua B. Lee of the University of Oklahoma. His subject was "Lay the Ax at the Root of Evil." D. Leigh Colvin was reelected president.

Compulsory Schooling in Georgia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—The press is expressing satisfaction that Georgia's compulsory education law is now operating. While it is recognized that the measure, which became effective Jan. 1, is not as far-reaching as many desired, it is hailed as a long step in the right direction.

The law provides that children between the ages of 8 and 14 shall attend school for not less than four months a year. Exempt from this requirement are those children who have completed the fourth grade of the grammar school; those whose parents are in destitution; those whose services are needed in farm emergencies and those incapable of attending for certain other reasons.

It is obvious to Georgia educators that four months a year is a pitiably small amount of schooling for the child, but at the same time it is evident that longer terms cannot be offered by many districts until the State school fund is supplemented by a local tax. Educators say the new law is wisely adapted to real conditions. It is admitted that every normal child should complete the grammar school as a minimum of education, and eventually, it is hoped, the law will be raised to that standard. In the meantime, however, four months of schooling is held to be better than none at all, and the big outstanding benefit of the new arrangement is that it will cut off illiteracy in the State.

"It is left to school authorities to determine the validity of pleas for exemption," points out The Atlanta Journal in a recent editorial. "This means," it continues, "that the law will be enforced much better in some communities than in others; but that is true of every statute on the books. The encouraging fact. . . . is that towns and counties whose public opinion is alert to educational values will have, as they have not had heretofore, the authority and means to put the public will into effect. The 40 counties that levy a local school tax may be depended upon, we should think, to enforce the compulsory attendance law, because they are concerned practically as well as morally in getting the largest possible return from their school investment. It is likely, too, that the law will be enforced in most towns and cities, because in most of them there are organized forces for educational advancement. Some counties will be indifferent to their obligations, and in a few, perhaps, there will be antagonism. But the indifference will give way under the example of progressive districts; and for the antagonism of ignorance, education is the cure."

THE HOME FORUM

Don Quixote and the Knight of the Green Cloak

Don Quixote and his squire, Sancho Panza, were in the midst of a discussion "when a man mounted on a handsome flea-bitten mare rode up from behind. He wore a loose traveling-cloak of fine green cloth slashed with tawny velvet with a cap of velvet as well. His mare's trappings, also of velvet and green, were for country riding, with high pommel and cantle. His buskins were of green and gold and from a broad baldrick of the same hung a Moorish scimitar. His spurs were not gilt but green-lacquered, so bright and burnished that, matching his caparison, they looked more beautiful than if of purest gold. Reaching our friends the traveler saluted courteously and spurring his mare was about to pass on, when Quixote called to him: 'Worthy Sir, if so it fall that your worship goes our road and is in no hurry, I should esteem it a favor did you lend us your company.' . . . The traveler drew rein, gazing with astonishment at the features and fashionings of our Knight, who was riding without his helmet, which Sancho carried on the pommel of Dapple's saddle like a valise. But if he in green studied Don Quixote, much more did Don Quixote study him, taking him for a man of parts. . . . What the Green Knight thought of ours was that he had ne'er beheld his like before. He marveled at the steed's tenuity, the rider's tallness; his lean, sallow face, his arms, bearing and composure —a spectacle unseen in that land for long ages. Don Quixote promptly noticed the attention wherewith the traveler eyed him and reading his wish in his wonder and being most courteous and thoughtful towards all, before he could be asked the question, he met it halfway, saying: 'This my figure beheld of your worship, being as it is most original and out of the running, it wouldn't amaze me did it amaze you. But it will no longer, when I say I am one of those knights that folk say go aventuring. I pledged my estate and left my peace and native land, throwing myself into the arms of fortune to take me where most she might be served. My hope was to revive the already dead knight-errantry and at last after many days —I have achieved a great portion of my desire. . . . To sum up in a few words or even in one, I am Don Quixote de La Mancha, known also as the Knight of Sorry Aspect. . . . And, so, gentle sir, neither horse nor rider nor shield nor squire nor job-lot of arms nor sallow face nor slender figure henceforth need surprise you, now that you know who I am and the profession I follow.'"

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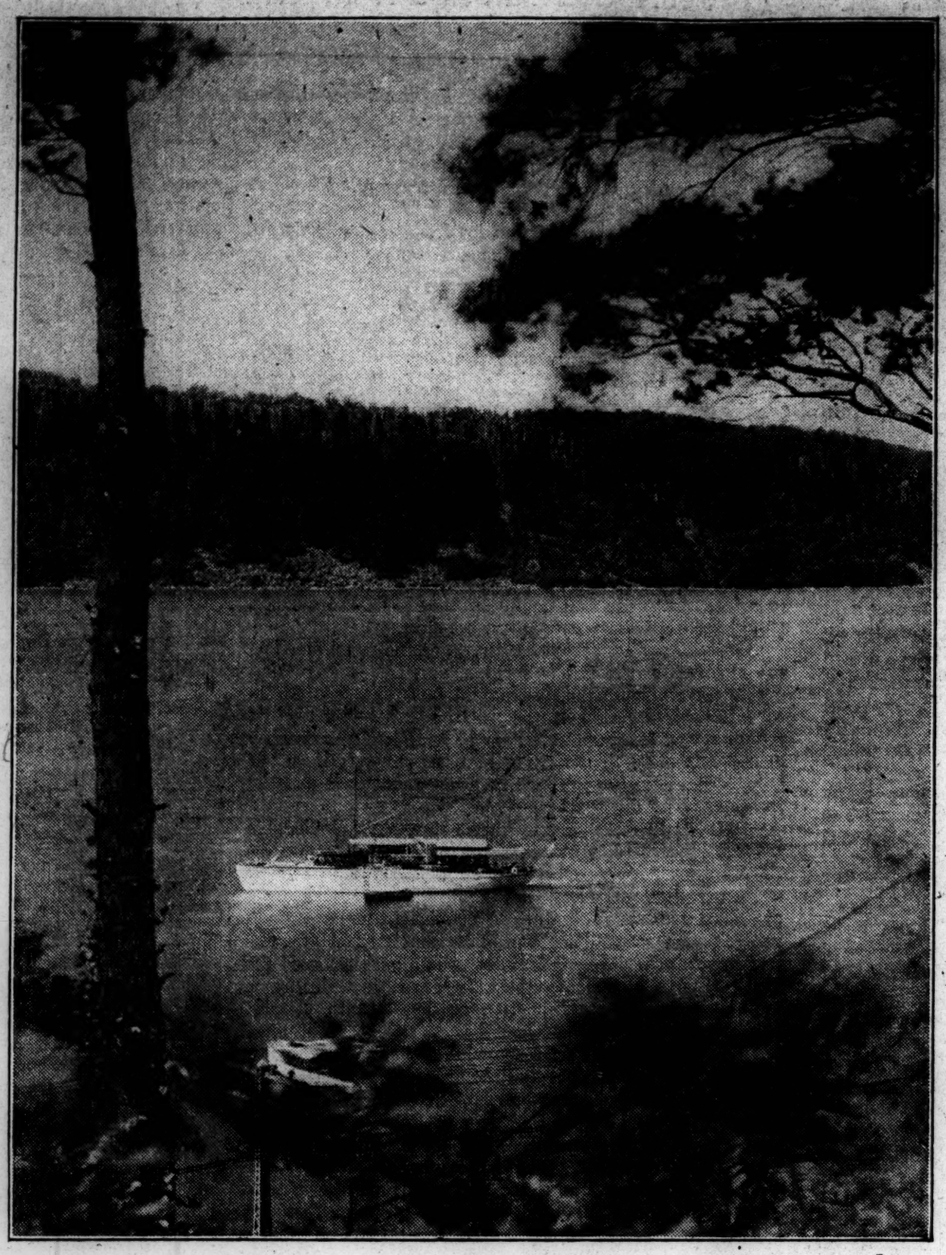

Photograph by Brown Bros.

Palisades of the Hudson River, New York

Where in its old historic splendor stands
The home of England's far-famed Parliament,
And waters of the Thames, in calm content
At England's fame, flow slowly o'er their sands;
And where the Rhine past vine-entwined lands
Courses in castled beauty, there I went;
And far to Southern rivers, flower-besprent;
And to the . . . streams of Northern strands.
Then mine own native shores I trod once more,
And, gazing on thy water's majesty,
The memory, O Hudson, came to me
Of one who went to seek the wide world o'er
For love, but found it not. Then home turned he
And saw his mother waiting at the door.

—George Sidney Hellman.

The Poet's Barometer

Oliver Wendell Holmes wrote to his friend James T. Fields upon receipt of the gift of a barometer:

"21 Charles Street, July 6, 8:33 a. m.

"Barometer at 30 1-10.

"My dear friend and neighbor: Your most unexpected gift, which is not a mere token of remembrance, but a permanently valuable present, is making me happier every moment I look at it. It is so pleasant to be thought of by our friends when they have so much to draw their thoughts away from us; it is so pleasant, too, to find that they have cared enough about us to study our special tastes,—that you can see why your beautiful gift has a growing charm for me. Only, Mrs. Holmes thinks it ought to be in the parlor among the things for show, and I think it ought to be in the study, where I can look at it at least once an hour every day.

"I have observed some extraordinary movements of the index of the barometer during the discussions that ensued, which you may be interested to see my notes of:

Barometer

"Mrs. H.—My dear, we shall of course keep this beautiful barometer in the parlor. Fair

"Dr. H.—Why, no, my dear; the study is the place. Dry

"Mrs. H.—I'm sure it ought to go in the parlor. It's too handsome for your old den. Change

"Dr. H.—I shall keep it in the study. Very dry

. . . . . .

"You see what a wonderful instrument this is that you have given me. But, my dear Mr. Fields, while I watch its changes it will be a constant memorial of unchanging friendship . . . and the golden index of the kind affections shall stand always at Set Fair."

There Is a Pleasure

There is a pleasure in the pathless woods,
There is a rapture on the lonely shore,
There is society where none intrudes
By the deep sea, and music in its roar.

—Lord Byron.

Life and Knowledge

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THAT which the Psalmist said in his haste is not far short of the truth regarding men in this relative sense of existence which is called life. All men are liars, unwittingly so, because the human mind is trained into believing in a false sense of life, and, arguing from a false premise, has woven a lie through and through its thinking. The fundamental lie that life is material is a tree known by its fruit, which is mortality. The human senses, educated to believe in material birth as the starting point of man, believe quite naturally in death. And it is only by finding that life is something that physical sense cannot give, or take away, that men will escape from death. Christian Science shows that Life is found only in true knowledge, that is knowledge of God. The Life that Christian Science opens the door upon is not a theory about life, but is deathless Life. God is Life, and to live is to have the knowledge of Life. The life of the physical senses is the alleged knowledge of mortality, for the flesh is mortal, and the physical senses cannot be divorced from the flesh. Mrs. Eddy brought the only true sense of Life to the notice of men when she showed by her teaching, teaching which was followed by definite proof of healing, that she had apprehended the meaning of Jesus' words, "And this is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent."

In "Unity of Good" (p. 42) Mrs. Eddy tells us, "With Christ, Life was not merely a sense of existence, but a sense of might and ability to subdue material conditions"—from which one gains a new sense of Life, not as something animating the body, but as a force which has its place in the universe of reality. Jesus used his knowledge of Life in opposition to the beliefs of the men about him when he brought Lazarus out of the tomb, and raised the widow's son at Nain. It was nothing but knowledge that he employed on those and all other occasions. His word was the word of authority, of knowledge. Life was, as it were, a battle-ax in his hands with which he destroyed the people's concept of life which had given them a dead man, and left them without hope or redress in the circumstances. Jesus, as proof of his knowledge of Life, presented to them a man alive. There was no mere theory about Life in such a proof, but actual demonstration of the correctness of his statement, that life eternal was to be had through knowing the only true God, who is Life.

To men, educated and trained in the belief that life is in the flesh and that death is the only possible escape from the flesh into immortal life, the fact that life is a true knowledge of God comes as a revelation. And this is inevitable, for it is native to the consciousness that relies on matter to believe that Spirit is absent and apart. Human reasoning from the beginning has been a blind guide keeping mankind in ignorance of the freedom which belongs to true knowledge. Christian Science comes to impart this knowledge, and says that freedom and dominion are to be found through the teaching of Christ Jesus, and so explains and exemplifies the meaning of his words, "I am the light of the world: he that followeth me shall not walk in darkness, but shall have the light of life." Every one must acknowledge that if this teaching were understood, and followed in a practical way, it would lead to the overcoming of death, and finally to eternal life, life gained, not through dying, but through ascension above the belief of material existence. In his ascension Christ Jesus demonstrated an understanding of Life. He proved, in the most simple way, that he knew God aright and that by so knowing he had found Life eternal.

The life he lived daily among men had been leading him, step by step, to that supreme moment of understanding. From the moment that he was found teaching in the temple, his mind had been bent on proving that Life was Spirit, or God. All his recorded acts were consistent with this understanding. On the basis of life as spiritual he rejected material evidences no matter how strong. The withered hand did not appear lawful and real to him because he understood man's real status, and so could say, "Stretch it out." Every one who knows the New Testament can recall instance after instance where similar cures took place on Jesus' word of authority alone. By his healing works he proved that man is the son of God, and proved at the same time by reversal that mortal man is not man, is not the whole and perfect man that he saw beyond the veil of the flesh. Before his understanding of Life, sin, sickness and death fell away, and were replaced by health, by life.

It may seem strange that the Christian world has not followed the example of the disciples, and learned from the teachings of Christ Jesus how to overcome sin and death; strange, too, that the healing was ever lost to mankind, or rather obscured, for so many centuries. And yet, the reason is plain today. When Mrs. Eddy first discovered Christian Science with its thousandfold benedictions, she thought that the world would need only to hear the Truth, and see the signs following, in order to accept it with gratitude, and be healed. But she soon found that because of its sensualism, its love of matter, mankind was unwilling to learn about the unreality of matter. Mark here, what she says: "Humanity advances slowly out of sinning sense into spiritual understanding; unwillingness to learn all things rightly, binds Christendom with chains." (Science and Health, pp. 95-96.) She showed that the way out of materiality was many-sided, that the pains of the physical sense could not be found untrue, while the belief of pleasure in the senses was undisturbed. Her love for humanity was so great that she did not compromise with the world's beliefs, but pointed plainly to the way in which mortals must follow if they would earn freedom and dominion. "In order to reach the true knowledge and consciousness of Life, we must learn it of good. Of evil we can never learn it, because sin shuts out the real sense of Life, and brings in an unreal sense of suffering and death." So she writes in "Unity of Good" (p. 41), and adds later on the same page: "The sweet and sacred sense of the permanence of man's unity with his Maker can illumine our present being with a continual presence and power of good, opening wide the portal from death into Life; and when this Life shall appear 'we shall be like Him,' and we shall go to the Father, not through death, but through Life; not through error, but through Truth."

The Age of Imitation

At the renewal of letters in Europe the taste was not to compose new books, but to comment on the old ones. It was not to be expected that new books should be written when there were so many of the ancients either not known or not understood. It was not reasonable to attempt any new conquests while they had such an extensive region lying waste for want of cultivation. At that period criticism and erudition were the reigning studies of the times; and he who had only an inventive genius might have languished in obscurity. When the writers of antiquity were sufficiently explained and known, the learned set about imitating them; hence proceeded the number of Latin orators, poets, and historians in the reigns of Clement VII and Alexander VI. This passion for antiquity lasted for many years, to the utter exclusion of every other pursuit, till some began to find that those works which were imitated from nature were more like the writings of antiquity than those written in express imitation. It was then modern language began to be cultivated with assiduity, and our poets and orators began to pour forth their wonders upon the world.—Oliver Goldsmith.

The Cotswolds

I'm homesick for my hills again,
My hills again!
To see above the Severn plain
Unscabbarded against the sky
The blue high blade of Cotswold lie;
The great clouds go royally
By jagged Malvern with a train
Of shadows. Where the land is low,
Like a huge imprisoning O,
I hear a heart that's sound and high,
I hear the heart within me cry:—
"I'm homesick for my hills again,
My hills again!
Cotswold or Malvern, sun or rain,
My hills again!"

—F. W. H. in Fifth Glo'ster Gazette, a British trench journal.

Usefulness the Test

Remember—there are no self-regarding virtues properly so called; those qualities which tend to the advantage and preservation of the individual are only morally right in so far as they make him a more useful citizen.—Prof. W. K. Clifford.

The Border Cossacks

"It was one of those wonderful evenings such as are found only in the Caucasus. The sun had sunk behind the mountains, but it was still light. The twilight glow embraced a third of the sky, and against its brilliancy stood out in sharp contrast the dull white masses of the mountains. The atmosphere was rare, calm, and full of distant sounds. The mountains cast their long shadows for versts across the steppe.

"Everywhere it is deserted—on the steppe, across the river, along the roads. If now and then horseback riders make their appearance anywhere, then instantly the Cossacks from the cordons and the Checkans from the aul alike gaze in wonder and curiosity and try to guess who such suspicious people may be."

"Even before the sun has set, the Cossack women, who have been making wattles in the gardens, are on their way home, gayly talking as they hasten along; and the gardens soon become deserted, like all the rest of the region.

"But the streets at this hour of the day become extremely animated. From all sides the populace move towards the village—on foot, on horseback, and in squeaking, two-wheeled arbas. Maidens, with their skirts tucked up, and carrying fagots, come merrily chattering and hasten to the gates to meet the cattle, which throng in from the steppe, enveloped in a cloud of dust and gnats. The plump cows and buffaloes scatter through the streets, and the Cossack women, in their bright-colored beshmets, circulate among them. Their sharp repartees, their merry laughter and shrieks, are heard, mingled with the lowing of the cattle."

"Yonder a ragged Nogai laborer, with high cheek-bones, is bringing reeds from the steppe; he drives his squeaking arba across the clean, wide yard and takes off the yoke from the oxen, which shake their heads; then he exchanges some words in Tartar with his master." Thus Tolstoy describes the Cossack village on the Terek, where he went in 1851, when he entered military service. The passage is from the novel "The Cossacks," translated from the Russian by Nathan Haskell Dole.

"The whole line of the Terek, along which, for some eighty versts, are scattered the outposts of the Grebensky Cossacks, has a distinctive character, not only by reason of its situation, but also of population," he says in an earlier chapter.

"On the fertile strip of forest land, producing all kinds of vegetables, have lived, since immemorial times, a warlike, handsome and wealthy Russian population, professing the 'old faith,' and called the Grebensky or Border Cossacks.

"Very, very long ago their ancestors, the 'Old Believers,' fled from Russia and settled beyond the Terek among the Chechens on the Ridge (Greben) or the first spur of the wooded range of the Great Chechnya. These Cossacks intermarried with their new neighbors, the Chechens, and adopted the habits, mode of life, and manners of the mountaineers; but they succeeded in maintaining even there the Russian language and their old belief in their pristine purity. A tradition, still preserved among them, declares that the Tsar Ivan the Terrible came to the Terek, invited the elders of the Cossacks from the Ridge to meet him, gave them the land on that side of the river, charged them to live in peace, and promised not to demand their allegiance nor to change their belief."

A City of Western England

"As you discern the long lines of her terraces, so orderly for England, about the vast amphitheater of her hills, you might think Bath, even from the railway, the capital of some Italian province, a Latin city, full of Roman traditions and memories of the south," writes Edward Hutton.

"Florence in England you might say indeed, with Landor, as you make your way about those beautiful hillsides that everywhere look down upon the city, through which, not the tawny Arno, but the crystal Avon flows; and more especially perhaps if you come to her first along the road from London or through Widcombe from that truly Italian palace Prior Park, under Combe Down, or, better still, from Charlcombe on the shoulder of Lansdown between white villas and garden walls hung with stone-crop and geraniums and battlemented with roses as though Charlcombe were Settignano.

"Nevertheless on a nearer view something pleasantly and even characteristically English in those sober streets and quiet crescents obscures your first impression until you are ready to discern, and above all in the gray towers and pinnacles, the lean buttresses and traceried windows of the great church of the place something peculiarly your own. And yet little by little, even there too you seem to find something—how shall I say?—alien, strange. That great church you note, stands not in any green close as you might expect, but in a paved piazza in the very midst of the city; while the street which was at first sight most unmistakably English, proves on closer acquaintance to be in truth a way older far than any English town.

"And so at evening in the twilight as you loiter perhaps on Beechen Cliff for the sake of the view, or pass down one of those great silent terraces on Lansdown, or linger in the windy piazza by the Church, your first impression returns to you, and you remember the Roman city that lies buried at the roots of that you now see; and in a moment you understand that this alone of all English cities has by some fortune or some miracle remembered her origins, that those ruins on which she stands have in a very real way passed into her life, involved her in their beauty and given her, as a free gift, something of their nobility."

"That Roman note which so many have found in Bath becomes ever more dominant as you linger with her; nor is it only to be explained by the fact that the Latin ruins upon which she stands are so considerable and so haunting in their fascination and interest. Bath, in fact, mainly, as we see her, a creation of the Eighteenth Century, added to and modified but not altogether spoilt in the Nineteenth Century, seems, if we compare her with her rivals in the South of England, Canterbury and Winchester, for instance, scarcely English at all, to be, as we might think, out of our tradition.

"Those cities of rosy brick, lovelier by far than Bath with the loveliness of that Middle Age of which they are full, and as English as the meadows in which they stand, fill with their fame the history of our country; but Bath has almost no memories of the Dark Age which brought St. Austin to Canterbury and established Winchester as the capital of England, and but few of medieval times. Founded by the Romans for the sake of her hot springs, she was ruined by the fall of the Empire and for over a thousand years she remained little more than a village clustered about a monastery, Roman still in this if you will, that the Church held what the Empire had abandoned, but of little or no national importance till her marvelous resurrection in that great classical period of English life, the Eighteenth Century, when once more, as in Roman times, and for the same reason, the city became the focus of fashionable life, and the Baths, after how much more than a millennium, were rediscovered and rebuilt; and for a brief hundred years, from the visit of Queen Anne in 1702, this city of western England became as it were the epitome of English social life, the school of manners of a new civilization, the home and perhaps the inspiration of a new art which we regard as classical and look back upon, amid all the confusion of today, with reverence and regret.

"Thus Bath, which had almost no part, certainly no great part, in the history of England till then, suddenly in the Eighteenth Century comes to fill a great role, and what we see inevitably is not the creation of anything new, but the resurrection of the old Roman city with its beautiful classical buildings, its temples, as one might think, its palaces certainly, and its Thermæ, so strange and so delightful in England, which give the city a unique splendor, built as they are of enduring stone and in so fortunate a moment.

"That stately Eighteenth Century city, shining upon the western hills, full of beautiful dignity, . . . is the gate of Somerset; and since all western England, with its isolated hills and inclosed valleys, has everywhere something Roman about it, it is well that it should be held by so noble and so Roman a port as this."

Cheerfulness

Cheerfulness is an excellent wearing quality. It has been called "the bright weather of the heart."—Samuel Smiles.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., WEDNESDAY, JAN. 10, 1917

EDITORIALS

A Notable Prohibition Triumph

THE decision of the United States Supreme Court, handed down on Monday, sustaining the constitutionality and legality of the Webb-Kenyon law forbidding shipments of liquor from "wet" into "dry" states, is one of the most important and far-reaching rulings ever entered by that tribunal. The bearing of the decision upon the question of the individual rights of states is no less interesting than its bearing upon the prohibition question. It upholds the individual State in its assertion of independent authority over social legislation, and goes so far as to afford each State protection against invasion of its rights in this respect by any other State. In addition, it upsets completely the contention that a Federal license to manufacture or sell liquor takes precedence of State law.

No act of Congress, not even the Interstate Commerce Law, may hereafter be invoked by the liquor interests to impose traffic in their wares upon any State against its will. The compunctions of many able lawyers, as to the danger involved in legislation calculated to prevent the merchandising in some states of certain articles held to be legitimate commodities in other states, have been flung to the winds by this decision. Former President Taft's anxiety lest the Webb-Kenyon measure should violate the United States Constitution seems to have had no weight whatever with the Supreme Court, which, in fact, indorses the action of Congress in passing the bill over his veto. The decision was not unanimous; Justices Van Devanter and Holmes dissented, and Justice McReynolds, although in agreement, nonconcurred in the opinion. But these differences in no wise affect the ruling in its finality. The vote was, practically, seven to two.

The point had been raised that, in enacting this law, Congress had disregarded its limitations in attempting to deny freedom of action to the individual citizen. "The all-reaching power of Government over liquor is settled," said Chief Justice White, in announcing the decision. "There was no intention of Congress to forbid individual use of liquor. The purpose of this act was to cut out by the roots the practice of permitting violation of State laws. We can have no doubt that Congress has complete authority to prevent paralyzing of State authority. Congress exerted a power to coordinate the National with the State authority." This is very broad, and it exhibits the relation of National to State authority in a rational light.

Many minor contentions and objections are disposed of before the really vital paragraph in the opinion is reached. This paragraph, without paraphrase or abridgment, is as follows:

> It is, therefore, decided that by virtue of the Webb-Kenyon law there is no power to ship intoxicants from one State into another in violation of the prohibitions of the law of the State into which the liquor is shipped. In other words, it is decided that since the enactment of the Webb-Kenyon law the channels of interstate commerce may not be used to convey liquor into a State against the prohibitions of its laws or to use interstate commerce as the basis for a right to receive, possess, sell or in any manner use liquor contrary to the State prohibition.

This marks the beginning of a new epoch in the prohibition movement. The enforced, as well as the asserted, right of the liquor manufacturers, jobbers, and wholesalers to ship their wares into prohibition states has unquestionably retarded the prohibition movement. It is liquor manufactured outside the State that has scandalized the prohibition law in Maine for more than half a century. Under the assumed authority of Federal license and of the Interstate Commerce Law, a New Hampshire brewing concern ran special trains carrying its products into Maine for a considerable period. The liquor interests, at one time, paid special attention to the shipments of liquor into Iowa for the sole purpose of disgusting the law-abiding people of that and of other states with the administration and operation of the prohibition law.

Most of the pioneer prohibition states have had constantly to contend against the liquor interests' interpretation of the Interstate Commerce Law. The experience of Kansas in this particular stands out alone. Against liquor Kansas, with flaming sword in hand, as it were, has stood on the right bank of the Missouri River and cried to the would-be invader, "Thus far and no farther!" Failing to obtain a legal entrance, the liquor traffic resorted to every means that misdirected skill could devise to gain entrance illegitimately, and for years, because of the intrusion of the "bootlegger," the "blind pig keeper," and others of that ilk, and because of the unwelcome shipment of liquor into the State under Federal license and law, Kansas was brought into derision, ridicule and contempt. This was precisely the end sought by the distillers and brewers and by their agents and attorneys.

There can be no more of this. The right of a prohibition State to destroy all commerce in intoxicating liquors within its borders is now acknowledged and will be supported by the Nation. The Supreme Court decision of Monday is the greatest blow ever dealt the liquor traffic, the most notable triumph ever scored by the prohibition cause, in the United States.

Forthcoming British Labor Conference

THE subjects to be discussed at the forthcoming labor conference, to be held at Manchester, England, during the last week of January, are, as was pointed out in a recent dispatch on the subject to this paper, many and various. As might be expected, the question of labor after the war, in all its aspects, figures prominently on the program; but perhaps the most significant resolution which has been drafted is that which relates to the attitude of labor on the question of foreign policy. For some years past, there has been an ever-growing body of public opinion in favor of a greater publicity in connection with diplomacy. Considerably over forty years ago, Mr. Gladstone declared in the House of Commons that international treaties were, at any rate, as important as most laws; and to consult the people, through their parliamentary representatives, on every letter of a law, and to consult them not at all on the terms of a new treaty was almost a last word in inconsistency.

Since that time this view has been steadily gaining ground. The last two and a half years, moreover, have proved conclusively the ability of labor to grapple with complications in most departments of political life, and it is, not, therefore, in any way surprising, to those who have followed the course of events, to find labor fully determined to democratize the last great "mystery of State," as represented by the Foreign Office. So the Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers Union proposes to move that in view of the confusion of opinion as to foreign policy, the conference calls upon the joint board to form an advisory committee, whose duty it shall be to specialize upon diplomatic questions and foreign policy, and acquaint the labor movement with all developments. The Ipswich labor representatives are to go a step farther. They will propose an imperial conference of all labor parties within the Empire for the purpose of discussing imperial and foreign questions, with a view to the adoption of a definite labor policy on these matters.

It is, of course, a question upon which there are many and diverse views. The growing opposition to what is called "secret diplomacy" has brought forth champions on either side. Those in favor of the perpetuation of existing conditions elaborate arguments to prove the impossibility of carrying on delicate diplomatic negotiations in public; whilst those in favor of change insist that there would be no delicate situations, and no need for delicate diplomatic negotiations, if all questions of foreign relations were discussed openly. As in most things, the truth probably lies in the mean between these two positions. In a long statement which he made on the subject, some eighteen months ago, Lord Cromer, who may be described as a champion of the old order, declared that "there never have been any important secrets in British diplomacy which, from the point of view of public morality or policy, could not unobjectionably have been proclaimed on the housetops." This would certainly constitute a strong argument in favor of the labor position on the matter. In any event, the outcome of the debates on the question at the forthcoming conference will be awaited with interest.

The Rights of Passengers

THERE should be no false sentiment manifested or expressed which would tend to nullify the orders, issued by the managers of the Boston Elevated Railway and of the steam railroads which radiate from Boston, prohibiting the presence of intoxicated persons in stations, cars, or trains. If the right of the offender is to be urged against the enforcement of the order, or if sympathy is asked because of the condition of the unfortunates, this right, admittedly questionable, can hardly be pleaded as against the rights of women and children, to say nothing of men, who are forced into unwilling contact with the objectionable passenger, or whose ears are assailed by language which no one should be compelled to hear. The duty of the carrier is to the public, which, of course, includes the individual against whom the enforcement of the rule operates. But the duty is likewise to all who are entitled to be safeguarded by the strict enforcement of measures which provide for their safety and comfort. Such protection is not afforded when an employee, acting for the carrier, permits, or tacitly countenances, the commission of a breach of the peace upon or within the vehicle of which he is in charge, especially when the commission of the offense menaces the safety of those whom the carrier has undertaken the responsibility of transporting. It would seem, therefore, that any uneasiness which employees may manifest when the time comes for exercising the authority given them, either under the law or by express grant from their employers, should not be for the results of duty performed, but for their personal liability or the liability of the companies which they represent, because of failure to perform such clearly defined obligation.

Every conductor of a steam railroad train in Massachusetts is invested automatically with police power, which he is authorized to exert while his train is in motion. It is reasonable to infer, therefore, that he is bound by the same rule which makes all officers of the peace liable for failure to perform imposed duties. Train conductors are likewise bound, by their employment, to perform the obligation due from the carrier to its passengers, which is to provide, even at the expense of the greatest care, for their safety and comfort. Elevated and surface-car conductors, while not possessing the police power, are, in the same measure, bound by their employment to perform the obligation of the company to its patrons, which obligation is as strictly imposed as is that of the steam railroad company to its patrons. Disregard of these obligations is due, not to any statutory curtailment of the right of the public, or of the individual, under the law, but to comparative indifference on the part of the many who pay good money for poor service, and endure it without protest or complaint.

Now the time has come when the public is inclined to insist upon the complete abatement of a nuisance which, instead of diminishing, seems to be flaunted, with increasing menace to the sensibilities and bodily comfort and safety of the people of Boston and the adjacent territory. There can be no defense for those who, from whatever motive, fail to eradicate this condition. The loss of revenue which may result from the strict enforcement of the rule promulgated by the carriers certainly should not be reckoned if a temptation arises to become lax. Neither should any pretended lack of authority deter those whose duty it is to enforce the rule. If greater authority is needed, either by employees of the carrying roads or by the police, now is a good time to ask it at the hands of the Legislature. It is safe to say that it would be readily granted.

Let the public insist upon the enforcement of a right which it has always possessed. Most of our economic disorders exist because of the inexcusable tendency to endure abuses rather than to cure them.

Needs of Porto Rico

AFTER reading of educational progress in the Philippines under United States rule, and learning that 488 American and 10,214 Filipino teachers, in 4386 schoolhouses, are now instructing on an average 621,030 pupils, it is not pleasant to turn to the report of the Governor of Porto Rico, or to that part of his report dealing with the same subject. There is plenty of prosperity on the island. The people are more comfortable, perhaps, than they have ever been in the past, in a material sense, but there is one very disagreeable aspect of the situation. Illiteracy is so widespread and ignorance is so dense that, to a less optimistic and confident executive, the outlook would seem discouraging, if not hopeless.

Only 26 per cent of the children in the rural districts are enrolled in the public schools, and this information comes coupled with the disgraceful fact that, in order to care for this fraction of the Porto Rican population of school age, it has been necessary to have half the number attend school in the morning and the other half in the afternoon, owing to the lack of accommodations and the inadequacy of the teaching force.

It is hardly necessary even to refer to the deplorable results, physical and moral, resulting from these conditions. In a country where common school education is neglected, ignorance of the essentials to wholesome existence naturally obtains. The evils attendant upon ignorance in Porto Rico would be shocking in any circumstances; they are particularly so in a possession of the United States, in which country there is no lack of means, and no lack of boastfulness over devotion to popular education.

Just where the direct responsibility lies we are unable at this time to say, but indirectly every citizen of the United States is accountable for the state of things in Porto Rico. The best that can be said in defense is that the governing country has been unintentionally neglectful of its trust. The excuse that the actual situation has not been known to the public of the United States will now hold good, however, only long enough to permit the creation of a sentiment that will force Congress to give prompt and proper attention to the island and its people.

Either the home Government should immediately provide for the establishment and maintenance of a public school system in Porto Rico commensurate with the needs of the possession, or take measures toward enlarging the powers and opportunities of the natives in the matter of governing themselves. As the case stands at present, Porto Rico is not a credit to the nation that has undertaken to govern it.

Potatoes

SURELY never did any humble vegetable have such honor thrust upon it as is being thrust, in these days, upon the potato. Not only in belligerent countries, but in neutral countries also, the potato is one of the great concerns of people and authorities alike. Its price is a subject of vigorous discussion in Chicago as it is in London and Berlin, and its cultivation is as pressing a matter in Michigan as in the Fen country of Norfolk, or on the sandy plains of Pomerania. And now comes word of an order that has been issued to the various training camps throughout the United Kingdom ordaining that, wherever possible, the land surrounding such camps shall be prepared for the growing of potatoes. With that promptitude which characterizes action in these days, the order will, no doubt, be put into immediate effect, and it will seem as if seed potatoes, conscious of a great and unwonted importance, hurled themselves into sacks and deployed themselves in multitudes all over the country, since in all places possible where there is a camp, there will be potatoes.

The one thing which cannot fail to strike anyone who has thought at all deeply about it, is the way in which the great subject does not seem, so far, to have touched Ireland. Ireland, for many years so intimately associated with potatoes, has in these days no special word to say about them. The explanation, however, is not far to seek. Where Michigan grows potatoes over thousands of almost uninterrupted acres and the Fen country over hundreds, Ireland grows them, for the most part, in a countless number of patches.

Now, this new regard for the potato, outside of Ireland, is all very well in its way. It is, however, only a passing honor. With the advent of more peaceful times, potatoes, in Great Britain it is certain, will return to their accustomed position. Once more will they be simply taken for granted and, year in and year out, in ceaseless relays, be viewed by an indifferent public in countless greengrocers' shops. They will be drearily surmounted by a chalked notice, "Best Selbies," so much, or "Can't be beat," so much more; and people will once again buy them without thought and pay for them without comment.

But in Ireland, all is different. Here is no spirit of time serving. The potato is sure of its position. It holds a place, and an honored place. It is a recognized subject of converse and inquiry, and its sowing and lifting are times of great promise and great fulfillment. And is it the spring of the year, and do two women meet at the crossroads and put down their market baskets the better to engage in the obvious work before them? Then when the prospects of the immediate crop are exhausted, the great question as a whole remains. There is last year's crop to be recalled, the extraordinary good fortune of a certain neighbor, a well-known case throughout the countryside, the curious ways of potatoes, and so, naturally enough, by easy stages to crows, and from crows, after full discussion of their habits and their knowing ways, back again to potatoes. So, when the present flurry about it is passed into history, will the potato continue to be honored in Ireland, honored as it sends up its tender green and blossom above the brown soil, honored as it is lifted from the ground, honored as it lies straw covered in the pit "in the lone time of the year," honored as it is roasted amidst the glowing ashes of the peat fire.

Notes and Comments

THE spirit of initiative, always so characteristic of the British soldier, is apparently still as strong as ever. At any rate, it is seen in a story related by Sir Robert Baden-Powell in a recent article on the work of the Boy Scouts. The scene is Sunday night at a great London railway terminus. Crowds of soldiers are returning from furlough, and in and out amongst them are moving two small Scouts and a badged assistant. The boys are full of information as to trains and platforms, and are kept constantly employed escorting bewildered soldiers to their trains and discovering lost belongings. "What is your duty here?" "Helping the soldiers." "Don't you get Sunday off?" "Sunday is the only day we get on; we are at work the other nights of the week." "Who sends you here?" "Nobody sends us. Our Scoutmaster is at the front. We are doing our bit." This, Sir Robert adds, was an actual conversation.

IN ANOTHER article on the same subject, Sir Robert reverts to the great question of the boy and the kinematograph show. "The kinema theater," he says, "with its highly seasoned pictures and its warmth and comfort, is a perfect heaven to lads in comparison with their accustomed surroundings. But the nature of some of the films shown has a demoralizing effect. The proprietors see less money in the more elevating forms of picture. . . . The kinema having proved so powerful a bait, may well be used for catching a boy while providing him with films showing gallant deeds of service to others, of history, geography, nature study, and so on." What Sir Robert does not know about boys is not worth knowing. It is welcome, therefore, to find him thus planting himself courageously on the side of the obvious, an action by no means as unnecessary as it ought to be.

"A MAN flew here from Topeka," says the Kansas City Star. "Who can blame him?" asks the Hutchinson (Kan.) Gazette. This innocent little altercation may be taken as proof that local rivalry and local wit have thus far survived the onward sweep of prosperity in the United States corn belt.

"ASK the average London cabby today," wrote Walter Bagehot, some fifty years ago, "to drive you to Downing Street and he will have to think twice before he can decide in which direction to go, so little is it realized where the real seat of Government in England lies." England, however, has a great rival in this respect in Switzerland. A curt seven-line cable from Berne the other day announced the election of the new President of the Swiss Confederation. It is safe to say that not every one, even in Switzerland, could have given the name of his predecessor. In many ways Switzerland is the most truly democratic of countries.

SOME recent observations of a lady traveler touching on conditions in Havana have brought forth protests from people who know well the city and the island of which it is the metropolis. For one thing it was said that the national penitentiary was "full of political prisoners," leaving the impression that freedom of expression and action had made little headway in Cuba since the days of Spanish rule. There is not, it is stoutly asserted, a single political prisoner in Cuba today. But what must impress well-wishers of the little Republic most is the protest with which the statement that Cuba is a "convulsive" country is repelled. Manifestly, Cuba is, in these days, buttressed with the saving grace of self-respect, which is as good for a nation as for an individual.

WE HEAR nothing more about the proposal made in the United States to change the presidential inauguration date so as to place it farther along in the spring, or to fix it in the early summer. The present year is one of the few in the course of a century when the quadrennial 4th of March falls on Sunday. It was, of course, because of the rarity of this occurrence that the date was originally chosen. This year the inauguration will take place on Monday, March 5, and one of the pleasant features of the ceremony will be the playing by the Marine Band, a musical organization always at the command of the White House, of the air, "California, I Love You!" If the day should be one like that on which William Howard Taft was inaugurated, the tune will be doubly appropriate.

THE supervisor of a library for boys which was opened a few months ago in an Illinois jail is quoted as saying that not a single book in the library has been lost or defaced, while the librarian speaks, with apparent satisfaction, of having been asked for Scott's and Longfellow's poems. These two facts are pleasanter to think about than the supplementary remark of the librarian, that the boys are in their cells twenty hours a day. What can be the advantage of this close confinement it would be difficult to say. Certainly it does not seem like an intelligent way of fitting energetic boys for future usefulness.

APPRECIATION is often proportional to the difficulty of attainment of or access to the thing under consideration. Thus, while Bostonians talk of the wondrous beauty of the West, Mary Pickford, with the whole Pacific Coast available to her, recently chose the Boston suburb of Marblehead as the spot affording the best scenery for a certain photo-play. Then it was, no doubt, that, with his eyes half opened, many a Massachusetts citizen saw the beauties of his own country for the first time.